

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The Farmers of all Canada will make
a Demand this Fall that
cannot be turned
down



EQUITY

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AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

OCT. 5th, 1910

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Volume III

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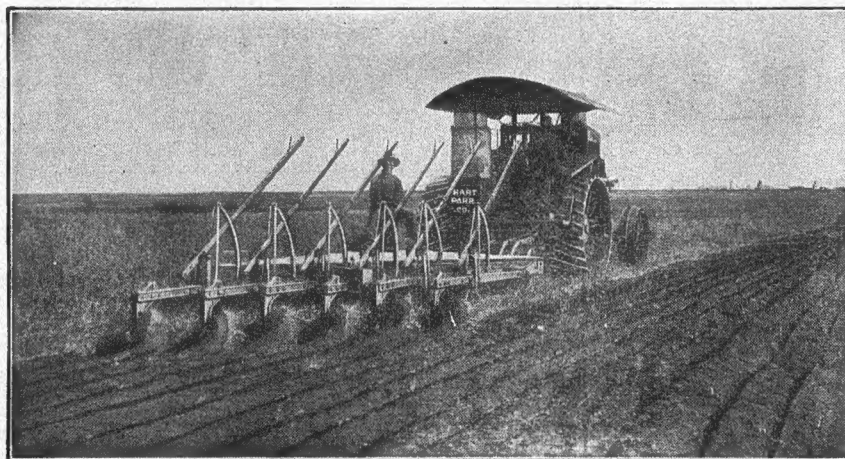
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The Grain Grower's Guide

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No. 10

Moving the Corn Line North

TIME was when most men looked upon the prairies of the Canadian Northwest as a suburb of the Arctic, fit for occupancy by only fur traders and Indians. Later they admitted that wheat could be raised in the most southern districts of the provinces. And in the last decade they have been forced to acknowledge the superiority of "Manitoba Hard" and look upon Western Canada as not only the "Bread Basket of the Empire," but as the coming bread basket of at least a half of the world.

But Western Canada cannot stop with wheat raising. To insure the fertility of her broad acres she must have cattle and hogs. The dairy and beef industries must be fostered. Men shook their heads, admitted the fact, but queried, "Where's the feed?" Then Western Canada's expert agriculturists got busy and moved the corn line north, demonstrating that really wonderful crops of the peerless fodder could be produced on our fertile plains. True it is that some fairly successful experiments have been made with alfalfa and other forage crops but nevertheless fodder corn is an outstanding cattle feed for the Canadian West.

There is little doubt but that wheat will always be the staple product of Western Canada, but it is certain that corn will become one of the principle supplementary crops. We will never see Western farmers growing more corn, to feed more hogs, to buy more land, to grow more corn, etc., etc., but farmers in the older districts have demonstrated the feeding values of corn and it is just what we need here.

Early Experiences

Experimental work on the production of this crop was begun in the West some fifteen years ago and among the first fields planted and successfully harvested was one sown by Prof. S. A. Bedford, then superintendent of the Brandon experimental farm and now at the Manitoba Agricultural college. A photograph of this field appears with this article. The crop obtained struck Prof. Bedford very favorably and he has continued his experiments, producing crops of fodder corn that would be considered wonderful even in the best sections of the acknowledged corn belt. A point worthy of notice is that the professor has not had a single failure of his corn crops while all the time at the M. A. C. they have been sown on land that is considered very poor for corn crops.

The writer interviewed Prof. Bedford at the college a few days ago and was given a whole lot of pointers on the proper way to plant and care for a crop of fodder corn. In one corner of the professor's office stands a sheaf of corn that is truly wonderful. The stalks are over nine feet high and it stands as an exhibition of what may be done with corn in the Canadian West under proper

Experiments by Leading Western Canadian Agriculturists have proven that Fodder Corn is Profitable Crop

cultural methods. Prof. Bedford was kind enough to review his methods of production and a resume of them follows:

Results at College

The corn crop at the college was not as heavy this year as it was last on account of untoward weather conditions but nevertheless averaged nearly 25 tons per acre. When it is considered that in many of the older sections where fodder corn is one of the regular crops, anything above 12 or 15 tons per acre is considered a good crop, it is understood how satisfactory the crop is here. The variety sown was the Longfellow and the crop was raised practically without rain on a stiff clay loam not supposed to be good corn land. The land was plowed six inches deep last fall and this spring was well mellowed down.

If land intended for corn is the average

about a half bushel of seed to the acre. The seeding can be done with an ordinary grain drill by closing up a sufficient number of spouts. The proper depth to sow is from two to three inches depending upon the dryness of the soil. The dryer the soil the deeper should be the seeding.

A few days after seeding the land should be harrowed again and at least once a week until the corn is three or four inches high. If the sowing has been done according to directions none of the plants will be drawn up by the harrow and the land will be kept clean with very little trouble or expense. If it is desired to keep the land perfectly clean and take the place of summer fallow it will pay to hoe between the plants. This is one of the great advantages of the corn crop on wheat land, that the land may receive all the benefits that it would from summer fallow and yet not be idle. In any case

cured by this method is much to be preferred for milch cows as it keeps them in full flow of milk during the winter months, when swamp hay usually dries them up.

The professor also planted several experimental plots of millet, sorghums, and sugar-cane, all of which constitute valuable fodder crops in the older sections. The results from all were very satisfactory. He also experimented with Marquis wheat. This strain ripened several days earlier than an adjoining plot of Red Fife and gave practically the same yield and apparently the same grade. The alfalfa and other clovers gave good returns and additional fields have been sown.

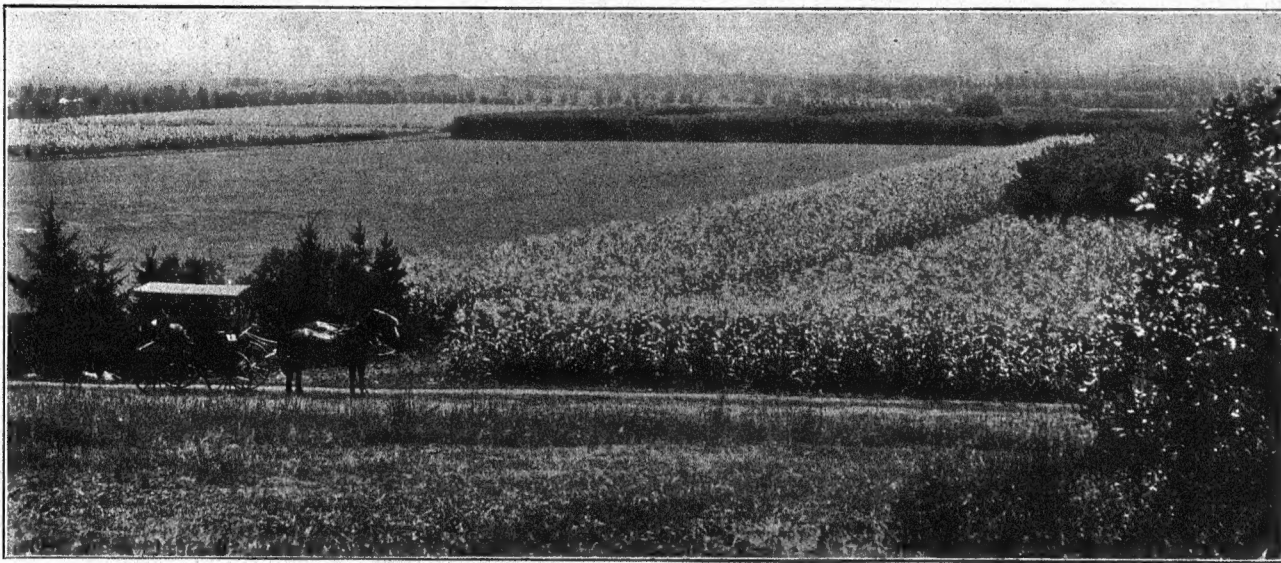
BACK TO THE LAND

The land question is extending and confirming its hold on the mind of the country. We are only at the beginning of the valuation and already it is engaging more serious attention than any other subject in the world of politics. This is a reason for satisfaction, as well as an inspiration towards further efforts. The power of landlordism has covered the face of this land completely; it has pressed heavily and disastrously on the industry and life of the nation. But the valuation is an attack on this power, wide enough to touch it at every point, if not strong enough to break it. In and through the valuation itself relief and security can be obtained for the men and women who maintain the nation by their services. Therefore, the deep and wide interest which is being taken in this subject is one of the most blessed and hopeful activities to which a country could give itself. The valuation is proceeding, and the most prominent incidents connected with its progress are the fierce and angry protests of its opponents. This is

good. The controversy over the actual operation and administration of the budget is deepening the impression that was made by its discussion last year.—Land Values (London).

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR

Sir Thomas Vasey Strong was elected lord mayor of London, Sept. 29, without opposition. Sir Thomas is a pronounced temperance advocate and enjoys the distinction of being the first teetotaler chosen as chief magistrate of the metropolis. He was born in 1857 and in 1900 married Lillie, the eldest daughter of the late James Hortnoll. Sir Thomas in business has been successful as the head of a paper supply firm. He was knighted while occupying the office of the sheriff of the city of London. He is a director of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution.



Experimental field of fodder corn grown by Prof. S. A. Bedford at the Brandon Experimental Farm in 1895
One of the first cornfields in Western Canada

light loam of the province, fall plowing is not necessary. In that case plowing should be done as early in the spring as possible and the land immediately harrowed and if possible packed at once to retain moisture. The plowing should be fairly deep. If the soil is a stiff clay loam such as prevails in the valley of the Red River, it should be plowed deep in the fall and left rough during the winter. It will then become well mellowed from frost action. The professor dwells very strongly upon the necessity of fall plowing in stiff clay loams.

Harrow Frequently

The field should be harrowed every few days during the spring months to encourage weed seeds, near the surface, to sprout. It is much easier to destroy the weeds before the seed is put in than after. Seeding should be accomplished about May 24, sown in drills three feet apart and seed left from three to six inches apart in the rows. This will take

a one-horse cultivator should be used several times during the season between the rows. This will destroy the weeds, mellow the soil and help to retain the moisture.

Cut Crop Early

The crop should always be cut before the first of September for even a slight touch of frost seriously reduces the value of fodder corn and we usually experience a light frost by that time. If the corn is intended for use in a silo it is advisable to allow it to wilt in the field for three or four days before putting it in the silo. This removes the surplus moisture and makes sweeter ensilage. If it intended for fodder it should be carefully stooked in teepee shaped stooks containing from 500 to 1000 pounds each of dry fodder. The stooks should be tied at the top with binder twine. They will then retain their shape and shed rain and the fodder will come out bright and green any time during the winter. Fodder

What an American Learned in England

By ZACH MCGHEE

In World's Work

DURING a recent visit to England I observed this striking contrast: in America the seller dominates business, so that the effort is always to increase prices; in the United Kingdom the buyer is the dominating factor, and the tendency is always to lower prices.

Go with me along a magnificent macadam road into the little town of Burnley, set snugly up among the green hills of Lancashire. It is picturesque and old and English to the core, but it is not the sleepy village that we have been taught to think that an English village is; Burnley is accounted scarcely more than a village, although a hundred thousand people live there. Except for the clatter of the iron-rimmed "clogs" which the happy children wear on their feet, there is little noise. And yet before you and I get up to our eight o'clock breakfast in the morning, they have made half a million yards of cotton cloth—enough for a dress apiece for some 30,000 women. They have made 20,000,000 yards by the time we are ready for dinner. Its streets throb with life and energy, though not with bustle or hurry; and tall towering chimneys from hundreds of throbbing factories offer up their burnt-offerings to the Goddess of Industry.

Let us take one of the tramcars which carry the busy thousands. The service is excellent; everybody has a seat—the law so requires; the fare is one penny. Our landlady pays for her gas 2s. 2d. a thousand feet, and if we watch it we will see that it is a far superior gas to that in Washington, D. C., where I pay 4s. for a thousand feet. The electric light in our room costs our landlady about half what it costs us in those American cities where it is cheapest. Water is furnished to every household at the actual cost of transporting it.

Our landlady charges us considerably less for board than we are accustomed to pay—that is, if she charges us her usual price—for she can afford it. She buys fourteen pounds of the "best American flour" for 2s.; in America she would have to pay 3s. for the same flour. She buys twenty-five pounds of the best grade of granulated sugar for the equivalent of a dollar; if she lived in Louisiana, Michigan, or Idaho, where this sugar grows, she could get no more than from fourteen to sixteen pounds of the same sugar for her dollar. Her rice costs her from 2½d. to 3d. a pound; in the rice fields of South Carolina she would pay 5d. a pound for it. A pound package of soda costs her a ha'penny. In America it would cost her 2½d.

In America there is a heavy tax on each of these articles, a tax which does not, however, go to the support of the government, but to the "business man," that is, to the man who sells. In England they are looking out for the interests of our landlady who has to buy, and there is no tax.

Our landlady (along with the greater portion of the people in Burnley) buys her goods from co-operative stores, which are operated solely in the interests of the people who buy from them. The "business man" who gets the profits is the one who buys; the one who sells gets a salary. What is true of Burnley is true of practically every town and borough in the United Kingdom. One co-operative store in Edinburgh last year had 38,180 customers, to every one of whom 4s. 4d. out of £1 worth purchased (21.5 percent.) was returned. That is what they call a successful "business man" or a small group of stockholders; there are 38,180 of them.

Municipal Ownership Everywhere

Likewise in this and practically every British town the consumer (the man who buys) is the "business man" who owns and operates the gasworks, the waterworks, the electric-lighting plant, the street-railway system, and all the other public utilities, including in most places the market stalls, the public baths, the hospitals, the cemeteries, and

in some cases tenement-houses and office buildings. In Glasgow, for instance, a man can live in a dwelling which he rents from all the citizens of his city; he can cook meals on a citizens-owned stove with citizens-made gas, make his tea with citizens-furnished water, ride to his business on tramcars owned and operated by all the citizens, use a citizens-owned telephone; when it grows dark he can switch on a citizens-furnished electric light; he can use the citizens-operated baths—tub, shower, or swimming pool, hot or cold, with every necessity for his comfort and convenience, including soap and towel—for from a ha'penny to threepence; he can hire his servants through the citizens-operated servants' bureau, with no charge either to him or to the servant; his children can use the public playgrounds with all sorts of gymnasium appliances; he himself can play on the public golf-links; he and his children can attend, free, the Saturday afternoon music concerts—outdoors in summer, in a warm, comfortable hall in

While this particular man was not frightened, the word "Socialism" is a bugaboo in England just as it is in the United States. The word frightens people; they are not afraid of the thing itself, for throughout the length and breadth of the island there is scarcely to be found a man who opposes all forms of municipal ownership. Moreover, all the telegraph lines in Great Britain are owned and operated by the government; the government in few years will take over all telephone lines; and there is more or less general belief that the taking over of the railways will follow.

This is the sort of thing which is going on in England; and I have told only a part. It is not involved in the present political agitation nor was it an issue in the recent election: for all political parties have encouraged it. It is not a political upheaval, but an economic evolution already far advanced, and not all the lords in creation can stop or stay it. Throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, apart from politics

capital, you know, in the ordinary sense. Every member of our society pays his instalments of ten shillings a month. With 200 members we get £98 a year ground rent, and with £882 we can build two eight-roomed houses, such as you see. In one year after we started we were able to build two. We let those and in a short time with the rent money and the instalments we had enough to build others; and so on."

Very simple: and you see how they eliminate not only the capitalist but the philanthropist, which is in keeping with the spirit of this whole economic trend in England.

Gas at Cost

Here is where we must consider closely the peculiar point of view. In our country a gas-plant, say, which makes profits for the stockholders of the company is considered a financial success. That is our point of view, but it is not the English. They consider such a business is a "failure": it loses money, they say—for the user of gas. They act on this principle in the management of their public utilities as well as in their co-operative concerns. The moment a gas-plant makes what we term a "profit," they cut down the price of the gas to eliminate what they term a "loss"; and thus the enterprise "succeeds in that it seems to fail." The only town in the whole island of Great Britain where the gas is sold for as much as 3s. a thousand feet is Edinburgh. The price in Glasgow has recently been reduced to 2s. Generally, throughout the country it ranges from 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Similarly the waterworks have been successful, from the standpoint of the man who uses water; the street railway successful, from the standpoint of the man who rides on the cars; the electric plant, the markets, tenement houses, public baths, cemeteries, and other municipal enterprises (as well as the co-operative concerns) each a business success from the standpoint of this man in front of the counter, an active, participating party to every business transaction, who in England has come to dominate the whole country, in business as well as in government.

In some case, such as that of the street railway, where on account of the fixed values of coins there cannot be a reduction or increase in fares in exact accordance with expenses so as to have no profit or loss, there is opportunity to judge of the "success" or "failure" in terms with which we are most familiar. Most of the street railways have necessarily been operated at a "loss" in the English sense, which "loss" is made good by returning the net receipts into the city treasury, where it operates to lower the tax-rates. Taking the city of Glasgow as a fair example it is interesting to translate the word "success" into our language. The street railway management of that city last year paid interest on capital, £63,359; sinking fund, £70,123; income-tax to the national government, £10,444; put aside for general reserve fund, £16,275; and then turned in the city treasury, £50,000.

And this remarkable "profit" or "loss" according to the point of view, was made with fares less than one halfpenny a mile. This is about the standard in all the towns and cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

The street-railway management in Birmingham turned something like £40,000 of "loss" into the city treasury; the management in Manchester, £50,000; and so on in varying amounts in practically every town and city.

But remember that if it were only practicable, there would not be a penny to turn into the city treasury. The rigidity of coinage is alone responsible for the cumbersome, expensive, and inconvenient necessity of collecting from the public more money than is necessary for the operation of the cars, only to have to return it in another cumbersome and roundabout way.

If you tell these people—and I refer, of course, always to the dominant element—that they are Socialists, and

Continued on Page 23

DIRECT LEGISLATION

If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parsons' book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System of Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The book is double indexed for subjects and persons. It is a book to read carefully and to digest and think about. This book is published in paper binding at 50 cents. In lots of 10 or more 45 cents each. They will be sent to any reader post paid on receipt of price.

Book Department - THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg

winter; they can visit at any time, free, the public art collections; he can buy his goods from the citizens-owned markets; if he wishes to give an entertainment to his friends, he can use at a small cost the citizens-owned public halls; he can even grow oats or turnips in the public gardens, and go fishing in the citizens' special fishing preserves in the beautiful Loch Katrine.

If he is a working man and a widower, say, with young children, he can live in neat and comfortable lodgings, owned and kept by the citizens, with a nurse paid by the citizens to take care of his children; when he gets ill he can go to the public hospital owned by all the citizens (even to a hospital for inebriates, if that be his malady); and when he finally comes to die he may be buried in the citizens' cemetery—not for paupers, but for the first citizens of the city. And all of these he gets at actual cost without paying one penny profit to the seller, the "business man" in our sense. And there is not one penny or one particle of charity in it all. No philanthropist has provided any of these benefits, but he himself and his fellow-citizens have established them. He is not even taxed for most of them, for they support themselves.

"Why, in America this would be called Socialism," I said one day to the secretary of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. I knew that he was not a Socialist, and I waited with interest to see how he was going to explain. Strangely enough, he did not explain at all; he calmly puffed his cigar and observed, "Well, I can't just see what difference it makes what you call it. You can see that it is a success."

and almost wholly independent of it, there has already grown up a condition which the Socialists in no other country have even hoped to attain in this generation.

Co-operation Better than Charity

Cycling one day in the vicinity of Birmingham, I came suddenly into a new and beautiful village. Artistic cottages of four, six, and eight rooms, each surrounded by a carpet of green grass, speckled over with flowers and shrubbery, lined the clean, paved streets, along which also ran rows of ornamental shade trees. An attractive school-house and a public hall, several beautiful churches, playgrounds for children, pleasure grounds for all, were there. The village was not finished. New houses were being built, new streets opened and paved, new trees, shrubbery and flowers set-out here and there. Tradesmen, clerks, factory operatives, professional men, and others had left the crowded, noisy, smoke-begrimed streets of Birmingham and come out into the pure wholesome air of the country. Some enterprising real-estate company or some wealthy capitalist is doing a good business, I thought; or else some philanthropist is doing a great charity work among his fellowmen.

Not at all. It was a co-operative society, and every penny of what we would term "profit" was considered a loss and turned back into the pockets of those who paid rent in excess of its actual cost.

"Who furnishes the capital for this enterprise?" I asked the bright young clerk who was showing me round.

"Capital! Why, it doesn't take any

Care and Protection of Farm Equipment

By M. R. D. OWINGS

SINCE the arrival of dollar wheat, and fifty cent oats, editors, college professors and economists have taken a great deal of pleasure in speaking of the present day farmer as a "business man." They do not always define the term and on close scrutiny it looks as if the so-called "business" farmer was sometimes such largely because high prices of his products had made him prosperous, rather than because of his adoption of more businesslike methods.

It has been well demonstrated that a real business man is successful as a manufacturer in so far as he is able to make mechanical labor take the place of less productive hand labor, and that a real business man as a farmer is similarly successful in so far as he can do the same thing. But here, very often, is where the resemblance ceases.

The manufacturer invests so much money in labor-saving machinery; he allows so much for depreciation and then proceeds to see that his machine is well housed, well cared for and kept going. He figures that it must pay so much interest on the original investment, plus a profit sufficiently large to equal, ultimately, the original investment. The longer the machine can fulfill the duties for which it was intended, the greater the money returns on the first outlay.

Farmers' Methods

When a farmer figures on the same basis in caring for his equipment, the economic term of "business man" fits him and generally you can call him an automobile owner as well. But when he invests his capital in expensive machines—and many of them—such as a modern farm nowadays necessitates, and then leaves his plow in the fence corner and his binder in the field and his new wagon under the eaves of his cow shed, he falls short of exercising the right kind of business methods. Perhaps he makes enough to be able to do all this without noticing the drain upon his gross income. Some farmers figure that way but it is not good commercial doctrine.

The money which a farmer puts into a binder, mower or manure spreader, is just as much capital invested as the money another man puts into a machine for making shoes or spinning cotton. It deserves an annual interest and an ultimate profit equally as much, and it is entitled to as thorough care and protection. Furthermore, the laws governing continuity of service apply exactly the same to a cream separator and a wagon as to a planer or grinder. Of course, owing to the seasonal use of farm machines there are lapses of time when certain machines must remain idle. It is at this period when they should be best protected. Scientists say that the muscles of an arm wither quicker from inactivity than from over-activity. The same thing is true of equipment, whether on the farm or in the factory. More plows have been worn away by the weather than were ever worn away by service.

True as this is, very little attention has been paid to the science of machine care. Experimental stations will work for years to show how to grow forty bushels of wheat where only thirty bushels grew before. No one questions the usefulness of this work, but it takes the difference of a good many acres to pile up enough dollars to buy a new binder. And yet, very little time is spent in showing how to increase the life of a binder from six to fifteen years. Perhaps they leave it to the common sense of the farmer. If they do, all right, for common sense is really the thing that is needed.

Three Cardinal Principles

College instruction—ancestral advice—and original research in the care of farm machines can all be simmered down to these three elementary necessities—good roofs, good paint and good lubricants. These three determine whether the days of a machine shall be long in the land or whether it shall soon return to the dust whence it came and another order go to the firm who made it. Let every farmer attend to this trio. How and when are questions which each must answer for

himself—not very profound questions—but very important.

Few people realize how simple and yet how essential such care is, and for those who have overlooked this phase of agricultural life, we give the experience of one successful farmer which may contain helpful suggestions. This man ran a big farm and in spite of inefficient help and long used soil, made money. He was a firm believer in the above mentioned triumvirate, and he practiced what he believed. Back of his barn he had erected a long low shed, not particularly showy or expensive, but dry, and under this shed he kept everything in the equipment line—from grindstone to wagons. In one end he built a home-made improvised paint shop. Although his reputation as a family man in that country was good, it is said of him that he would just as soon leave a member of his family outside all winter as his mower or his drill.

One Farmer's Care

When he finished his plowing, he saw to it that his men brought the plow back to the shed. He then went over it thoroughly with a coat of white lead and it was left that way all winter. In the spring a little kerosene or turpentine was applied which loosened the paint so that with the first contact of the ground the share came out smooth and shiny like a mirror. "That plow," said the farmer, "cost me thirty-five dollars. The paint cost about thirty-five cents, and it made the plow last ten years longer. That is just an illustration," continued he, "of my procedure with every machine I own. Every two years I made it a point to go over all the binders, mowers, and all the other machines I had on the place, with a good metal base paint. I even painted the knives of the cutting machines the same as I did my plow, and I found that with a little application of turpentine or kerosene they became bright and shiny before the first circuit of the field was completed.

"I didn't use up all of this paint, because I felt more friendly toward the paint dealers than I did toward the International Harvester company. It was merely a matter of economy with me because paint was cheaper than new machines. Perhaps also the question of pride helped a little, because I always liked to have everything about the farm clean and bright. I generally use red because I like that color and because red lead is better than white lead for outside work. I kept even the tongues and whiffletrees of my wagons as good as new. They were mostly made of locust in my country and, when properly painted, would last a century. This painting was not just a hobby; I found that it paid, as at one time I sold a binder which I had used steadily for six years, for over two-thirds of what it cost me, and I didn't cheat the fellow either. It was practically as good as new. I was a paint advocate all right, and it seemed to me that hired men might come and hired men might go, but my wagons, mowers and drills went on forever.

About Lubricants

"I was equally as 'cranky' on lubricants. When I first started farming as a young man, it did not take me long to find out that a hot box generally meant a ten-mile trip to town for a new part. I had just about three experiences of this kind and after that the most important bit of barn furniture, next to the paint can, was the oil can. Many a time since then, when I have seen my neighbors tied up in the middle of a workday with an overheated part, I have praised 'John, from whom all blessings flow,' as the University of Chicago boys say. I used to make it a rule, after each long trip, to grease my wagons with the result that they were always ready and always shipshape. I invented patent dust protectors of my own when none came with a machine, and where this was not possible I kept the exposed parts well cleaned.

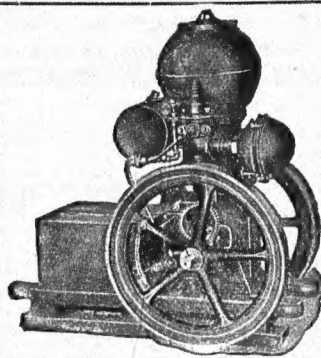
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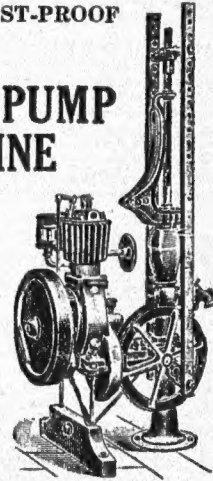
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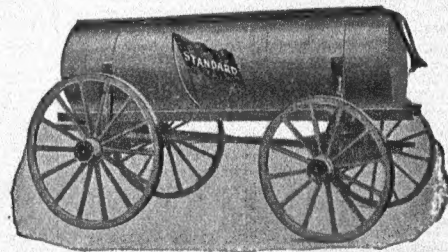
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nothing, but, in the long run, I never noticed the trouble and I found that it was a good form of economy. I farmed for many years at a time when prices were much lower than they are now and I made my farm pay. I do not claim that it was

all due to my caring for my equipment, but the fact that I made every cent of capital invested in the machines return the one hundred cents on the dollar, and then some, had a great deal to do with my prosperity."



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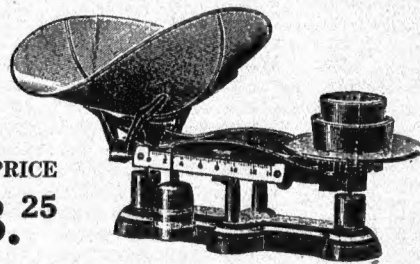
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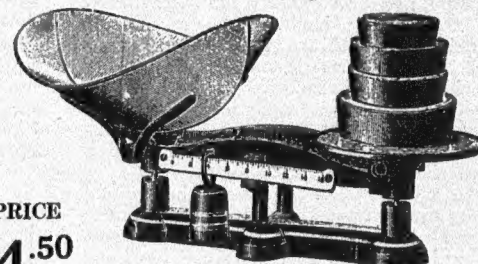


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LAND OR FARMERS' BANKS

In the West we are all agriculturists, although not all actively engaged in the pursuits of that ancient and honorable profession. For that reason the new scheme of land or farmers' banks, which is being advocated by Lord Carrington to impart new life into agriculture in the old country, will be of profound importance to Western Canada? Anything that will ameliorate the conditions of home-steading, ready-made or hand-me-down farms, should receive our careful attention.

Lord Carrington's conclusions on the subject are largely the outcome of a study of the Raiffeisen banks of Germany. A Raiffeisen bank is one of those organizations for the betterment of the working classes, which, in Germany seem everywhere to underlie and support the economic fabric of the state. The Raiffeisen bank, while it has the support and co-operation of the state, is at the same time an entirely independent, self-helping institution. It was founded not by means of a fund advanced by the government, but in the form of a limited liability company with a capital of one million dollars, the shares of which were exclusively held by members themselves. One of the chief aims of the bank from the outset has been to draw into its ranks not only the impoverished holders of small areas of land but the more well-to-do farmer. In every community the aim is to induce all land-owners to join. In this way large sums paid in by the well-to-do farmer, provide the funds which are let out again to the needy. One advantage of this system is that the money thus passes from hand to hand from the ultimate lander, the well-to-do farmer, to the borrower—his poorer neighbor—by the shortest route, and the money has thus little chance to become dearer on the road.

State support of the system consists chiefly in the fact that the state undertakes through a state banking institution to lend money to the organization when needed, and that at half per cent. to one per cent. below the Reichbank rates. The Raiffeisen bank passes the money on to the land holders at the abnormally small increase of a half per cent. to

three-quarters per cent. on the rate paid to the state.

The benefit to the borrowing land-owners is obvious. While it is privileged to draw upon the state for funds, the Raiffeisen bank, it must be noted, is compelled by its regulations, for the sake of absolute security, to deposit in the same state banking institutions the bulk of the money which flows into it from its ramifications all over the country. Only a comparatively small percentage of its surplus funds may be invested for greater profits in state stocks. The regulations strictly prohibit, however, the investment of funds outside the country. The practical aid offered by the Raiffeisen organization to the small land owners all over Germany is by no means limited to its lending and banking activities. A great central sale depot has also been organized. Fodder products, manures and agricultural implements are sold to the small farmers all over the country. Finally the organization acts as an advantageous middleman, purchasing the corn and even dairy product of the farmer, and selling in the most favorable market. The turnover of this buying and selling depot alone was in 1908, over fifteen millions. While the Raiffeisen organization works in co-operation with the state, its officials are not government officials, nor is it worked under state supervision or control. The organization is at any time free to reorganize on an independent basis should this be found desirable. Such a conjunction is, however, most unlikely on both sides.—Calgary Herald.

THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT

Boston Globe, Aug. 25:—As recently as a generation ago, there was scarcely one person in a million who saw anything unfair or wrong in buying large tracts of land and keeping it from productive uses, until the unearned increment made them rich. To-day there are many thousands who believe such a course is essentially immoral, and their numbers are constantly growing. By the taxation of land values they are seeking to restore the earth to those who will use it. Not alone the great struggle in England between

the landless and the landed, which is being watched by all the world, and the quieter revolution in methods of land taxation, which has been going on in many German municipalities for a dozen years, but also the successful application of the single tax principle in a few isolated communities particularly in the Western and Southern parts of this country, reports of which will generally be found in little paragraphs in obscure corners of the newspapers—all these are signs of a changed conception of man's relation to the earth. Of the wisdom of the single tax there may be doubt; of its introduction without resultant injustice, in many cases there is little doubt, but of its high moral purpose of preventing monopoly and speculation in land, and restoring the earth to those who will use it, both for their own and other's benefits, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

LA FOLLETTE'S GREAT VICTORY

(From The Public)

Senator La Follette was nominated for re-election at the direct primary on the 6th by a vote of 100,000 and a majority over his standpat opponent of 3 to 1. The Progressive candidates for all offices were nominated with him. It was a great victory, not for Senator La Follette alone, but for the people of Wisconsin and the progressives of both parties everywhere.

Senator La Follette deserves the congratulations of the progressives of all parties all over the Union and in spirit he is getting them. He has made his fight long and faithfully against disheartening odds, stubborn opposition from national leaders, and unspeakable treachery, but never once has he wavered.

Standpatters threaten now to defeat him in the legislature. Would to heaven they might succeed. What the progressives of both parties—Democratic Republicans and democratic Democrats—now need most is a leader commanding their common confidence. They would get this if La Follette, after a popular mandate of 3 to 1 for his re-election to the Senate, were thrust out by reactionaries in the legislature. That fatuous

performance, for which we dare to pray, would put him into the White House with the certainty of Fate—the first truly Democratic president since Lincoln.

CATTLE ILL-TREATED

A Toronto wire of Sept. 29 said:—Another case of unnecessarily ill-treating cattle by improper feeding while in transit has been brought against the C. P. R.

The complainant is Henry Hepper of Walsh, Alberta, who was shipping 20 cattle for the Toronto market. He says that on Friday, September 23, he left Winnipeg with the 20 head and arrived at White River on Sunday, September 25, at 3.30 p.m. There, he states, he could get only two bails of hay, which he put in the cars. The animals were unloaded and watered, and he was promised feed at Sudbury. There he was informed there was no accommodation for either feeding or watering. The animals left White River on September 25, at 11 p.m., and arrived at Toronto on September 27 at 3.45, making forty hours on the way with only two bales of hay available after leaving Winnipeg.

"Four other carloads, I am informed, were treated in the same way, with but two bales each," stated constable Cavers. "This would make but ten pounds of feed for each beast for over forty hours. The shipper was put to the expense of several days' feeding here before the animals were fit for market." "They told me at Sudbury," stated Hepper, "that they had no hay for a shipper like me. It was only for the big shippers." A remand was granted until October 5, and it is understood the C.P.R. will attempt to get the evidence of officials.

Theodore Roosevelt will stump the state in the interests of the New York progressives.

It is stated that New York Democrats will probably name Judge Alton B. Parker as their candidate for governor.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has cabled the Australian post-master general asking that New Zealand be placed on the new Australian-Vancouver steamship service.

Live Stock

THE ANIMAL BODY AS A MACHINE (Extracts from Farmers' Bulletin No. 346)

Mechanically the body of an animal is a very wonderful machine, but what is of peculiar interest in this connection is that the body is what the engineer calls a prime motor—that is, like the steam or gasoline engine, it moves itself and may supply power to move other machines. In fact, there is in some respects a very close likeness between the animal body and what are known as internal-combustion motors, i. e., those engines in which power is developed by burning liquid or gaseous fuel (gasoline, alcohol, producer gas, etc.) in the cylinder of the engine itself. Such an engine requires two things for its operation: (1) Sufficient repair material to keep its working parts in running order, and (2) a supply of fuel in proportion to the work to be done. Just these same two things are what the animal requires—repair material and fuel.

In one respect, however, the animal body differs from the artificial machine—it can not be stopped and started again at will. As long as the animal lives the vital machinery is in operation, although less actively at some times than at others. The animal might be compared to an automobile whose engine must be kept running at a low speed in order to have the power available when needed. Consequently, the animal requires to be supplied with repair material and with fuel as long as it lives and not merely when it is in active use.

That the feed of the animal is its source of both repair material and fuel is sufficiently obvious. We do not need a physiologist to tell us that when an animal is deprived of food its tissues waste away while its fat is burned up in the effort to keep the bodily machinery in motion. We may proceed at once, therefore, to consider the feed in these two relations.

Demand for Repair Material

The repair material for any machine must be of the same kind of which the machine is made. We have just seen that the machinery of the body is composed of protein, ash and water. These, then, are the materials which must be supplied to keep it in repair.

Water, of course, is or should be abundantly supplied in the drink and scarcely need be considered in a discussion of rations.

Ash—The ash supply has received less attention in the past than its importance deserves. In the ordinary operation of the bodily machinery its ash ingredients are being continually excreted and the food must supply ash sufficient in amount and of the right kinds to make good the loss, while the growing animal needs an additional supply for building up its new tissues. Fortunately, normally constituted rations appear to be rarely deficient in ash. Usually it is only when large amounts of certain by-product feeds are used or when there is a misrelation between grain and coarse fodder that special attention needs to be given to the ash supply.

Protein—The protein supply, on the other hand, calls for careful consideration. Protein is the characteristic ingredient of the animal mechanism, and is broken down and destroyed in its operation at a fairly regular rate. Moreover, since the bodily machinery is running all the time, whether any external work is done or not, this loss is continually going on.

The body differs from a machine in being self-repairing, but it can not manufacture protein for repair purposes out of the carbohydrates and fats of its feed any more than it is possible to make repairs for an automobile out of the gasoline which supplies the power. For its protein the body is absolutely dependent on the protein of the feed. This protein is needed for two purposes:

First—It is required for repair purposes in the strict sense; i. e., for making good the wear and tear of the bodily machinery. The amount needed for this purpose is comparatively small, and is no greater under normal conditions when the animal is doing work than when it is not. Like a good engine, the body makes relatively small demands for repair material and requires chiefly fuel.

Second—Protein, as well as ash, is needed in the growing, pregnant, or milking animal to furnish the material for enlarging the working machinery of the body of the animal itself or of its young. The amount of protein required for this purpose is just so much in addition to that needed for repair purposes simply, and hence the feed of these animals must contain a more liberal supply of this ingredient. This is important, physiologically, to secure proper nutrition of the young and economically, because the growth or milk produced is the principal object of the feeder.

Feed as a Source of Repair Material

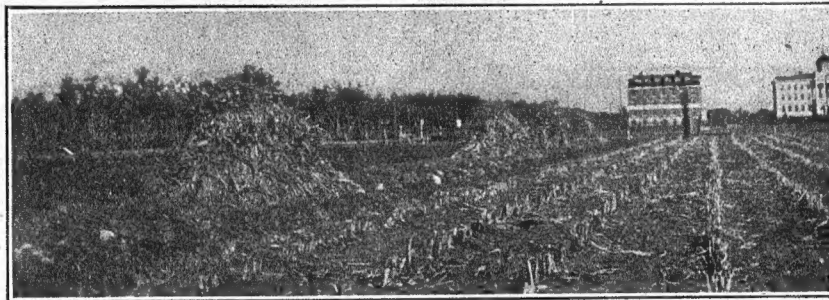
For the reasons stated, the ash has generally been omitted from consideration in discussing the feed as a source of repair material.

The value of a feeding stuff as a source of protein to the animal body evidently depends in the first place on the amount

as a source of power. If more are supplied than are immediately needed, the body is able to store away the surplus for future use, much as we may fill up the gasoline tank of an engine. To a small extent the body stores up carbohydrates (in the form of glycogen), but most of its surplus fuel it converts into fat. The fat of the body, therefore, is its reserve of fuel. In fattening, the body is accumulating a surplus against future needs which man diverts to his own use as food. If the feed becomes insufficient, this store is drawn upon and the animal gradually becomes lean. Similarly, in growth and in milk production, the animal sets aside a part of the supply of both repair and fuel material in its food for its own growth or for the use of its young, and man appropriates the resulting meat or milk as repair and fuel material for his own body.

Feed as a Source of Fuel Material

We can run an engine with various kinds of fuel. For the steam engine we may use coal or wood or petroleum; for the internal-combustion motor, gas, alcohol, or gasoline may be employed. Similarly we supply the animal body with a great variety of feeding stuffs from which it has to extract its supply of fuel, and



Line of Corn Stooks at Manitoba Agricultural College

of protein which it contains. Cottonseed meal carrying some 43 per cent. of protein, is evidently, other things being equal, a better source of protein than Indian corn, carrying about 10 per cent.

In the second place, however, the protein of the feeding stuff must be capable of being digested by the animal. Of two feeding stuffs containing equal amounts of protein, that one is the more valuable as a source of supply in which the larger proportion of the protein is digestible.

The Demand for Fuel Material

Since the animal machinery is running continually, it requires a continual supply of fuel material, the amount which is necessary depending upon the amount

even the materials which it actually burns up are of various sorts.

These fuel materials are not all of equal value. A pound of good anthracite coal, for example, is, other things being equal, about 14 per cent. more valuable as fuel than the same weight of alcohol, while a pound of fat in the food has twice the fuel value of a pound of starch. Evidently it will greatly simplify comparisons of different feeding stuffs and rations as sources of fuel material to have some simple method by which we can learn not only the amount of fuel material which the feed contains, but also the quality of that fuel. Such a basis of comparison is afforded by a study of the energy values.

Measurement of Energy

Anything which has the capacity to do

converting it all into heat, by burning the substance, and measuring the heat produced. Various units have been employed in measuring heat, but the one used in this bulletin is the therm.

A therm is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 pounds) of water 1° C. (2.12° Fahr.) A pound of good anthracite coal would produce heat enough to raise the temperature of about 3,583 kilograms of water 1° C. Consequently the chemical energy contained in the coal is 3,583 therms per pound. In precisely the same way the amount of chemical energy contained in many feeding stuffs has been measured. The following are the results of a few such determinations:

Chemical Energy in 100 Pounds

	Energy Total value therms therm
Timothy hay	175.1 33.56
Clover hay	173.2 34.74
Oat straw	171.0 21.21
Wheat straw	171.4 16.56
Corn meal	170.9 88.84
Oats	180.6 60.27
Wheat bran	175.5 48.23
Linseed meal	190.7 78.92

But the value of a fuel depends also upon how much of the chemical energy which it contains can be used. Hard coal contains plenty of energy, but it would not be of much use to run a gasoline engine. Wheat straw contains fully as much chemical energy as corn meal, but much of that energy cannot be utilized by the animal machine.

Two causes combine to affect the utilization of the chemical energy contained in feeding stuffs.

First, more or less of the feed escapes from the body unburned.

Second, as already pointed out, the animal body has to extract its real fuel material from its feed, separating it from the relatively large proportion of useless material which it excretes. To effect this separation requires work and consumes energy, and this energy, of course, is not available for other purposes. The case is somewhat as if the gasoline engine had to distill its own gasoline and separate it from impurities.

It is not then the total chemical energy contained in a feeding stuff which measures its value as fuel material to the body, but what remains after deducting the losses in the unburned materials of the excreta and the energy expended in extracting the real fuel materials from the feed and transforming them into substances which the body can use or store up. For example, while 100 pounds of corn meal contain, as stated, about 170.9 therms of chemical energy, only about 88.8 therms remain, after all these deductions have been made to represent the actual value of the corn meal as a source of energy to the organism.

THROUGH FINE COUNTRY

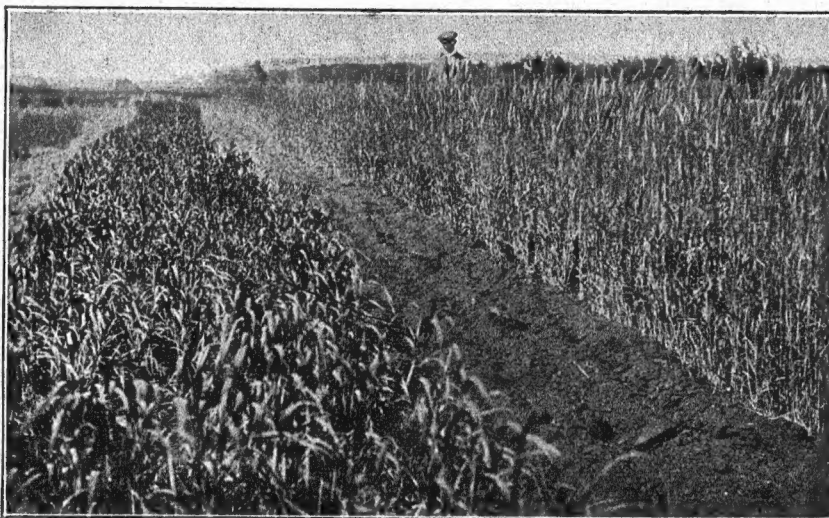
That the country through which the new Hudson Bay railway will run possesses agricultural and mineral possibilities that need only railway facilities to open them up was the substance of an interview given at Ottawa on Sept. 19 by Prof. R. W. Brock, director of the geological survey, who has just returned from a trip on which he accompanied Earl Grey through the north country.

"While I had not time to make a thorough examination of any kind," said Prof. Brock, "I noticed one promising looking belt on the Echimaish river, up which we went. It was about 130 miles long. There has of course been no prospecting in this district owing to the difficulties of transportation. The railway, however, will supply a splendid base for this work, and several of the inlets afford great opportunities for it.

As regards agriculture, the country, of course, does not offer such advantages as does the prairie, still there is a lot of land that could be used for farming north of Lake Winnipeg particularly. It would, however, need experimental work to decide this question fully.

"There is any amount of water power available all through the country that is capable of development, the Nelson river itself being one of the biggest in the world in this respect."

"Our route," said Prof. Brock, "lay somewhat south of the location of the road, but I do not think the district offers many difficulties for railway work. There are muskegs, of course, but these are to be found in northern Ontario where the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario operates, and on the Transcontinental, too."



Field of Spring Rye at Manitoba Agricultural College

of work done. This fuel material consists chiefly of the carbohydrates and fats of the food, although if more protein be fed than is required for repair and construction purposes it, too, may be used as fuel, while the worn-out portions of the protein tissues are also utilized—that is, the bodily engine can burn up its own waste products as fuel. The unnecessary use of protein as fuel material, however, is wasteful, because protein is ordinarily more expensive to buy or to produce on the farm than are carbohydrates and fats.

If the fuel materials supplied in the food are just adequate to the work to be done, they are virtually burned up

work is said to possess energy. Hence we say that the fuel of the engine and the feed of the animal possess energy, since they enable the engine or the body to do work. They hold this energy stored up in the "latent" or "potential" form of chemical energy. When they are burned in the engine or the body, this chemical energy is set free, part of it being converted into work and the rest escaping as heat.

Plainly then, the value of a fuel, or of a feeding stuff so far as it serves as fuel, depends, in the first place, on how much chemical energy it contains. This can be measured without difficulty by



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

FAVORS OTTAWA DELEGATION

Editor, GUIDE:—If appearances go for anything it is the intention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government to force upon the West corporation control and operation of the Hudson Bay railway, notwithstanding that the universal desire of the people of the West, whose business it is and who will have to foot the bill, is that the road shall be built and operated by the government of the country. The idea of sending a large delegation to the Capital when the session opens, is an excellent one, and each of the delegates should go armed with strong resolutions from as many of the branch associations as it is possible to secure, strongly protesting against the handing over of the Hudson Bay railway to any private corporation, no matter who they may be. Might it not be well in the meantime to hold a series of meetings throughout the country to emphasize the protest of the West against such high handed outrages as it would undoubtedly be set at naught the will of the entire Western country. There is one remarkable fact in connection with this matter. Neither Sir Wilfrid nor his ministers have gone any further than that they are not in favor of public ownership. They do not deign to offer any argument or reason why public ownership is so objectionable, that it should not be adopted in connection with the Hudson Bay railway. It may be quite true that they are not making a startling success of the I. C. Ry. This is not, however, a very flattering commentary on their business capacity as a government, when every other country with the exception of Canada that has adopted the principle has made it work out to the entire satisfaction of the people. Nor is Canada entirely an exception, as the Timiseaming and Northern Ontario railway, which has been constructed and operated by the government of Ontario, is claimed to be giving substantial satisfaction, as well as serving the people well is also proving a good business undertaking for the province. Then Mr. Editor, let us have a series of rousing meetings, to protest against the iniquity of setting the will of the interested people at defiance when it is so apparent to every thoughtful person, that it is only a matter of time, and not long at that, when that great principle, the greatest by all odds, that has ever come before the Canadian or any other people, will be adopted not in small sections, but in the entirety. Why then should great additional burdens be laid on our shoulders, as that is what the result will be, when we undertake to get rid of the incubus of corporation ownership.

S. THOMSON.

Douglas, Man.

MR. TREGILLUS REPLIES

Editor, GUIDE:—I thank you for permission to reply to Mr. Frost, and will not abuse that privilege by taking much space. I wish to state emphatically that I have no desire to make this or any question a personal one, I regret Mr. Frost did not write me, instead of taking the matter up in the columns of THE GUIDE, which obliged me to reply in same way. The Vermillion incident occurred at a subsequent period and had nothing to do with the original affair. I explained in my letter to THE GUIDE that I made it clear at every meeting; that I was there as a private citizen and not representing the U. F. A. and I would hold no position for a moment that required me to relinquish my rights of citizenship or my individuality; and I ask Mr. Frost why should I not support any man who pledges himself to support the principles

adopted by the U. F. A. and who is a member of the association. Mr. Clark did the former before I promised to help him and he is a member of the U. F. A. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

Calgary, Sept. 20th.

MR. HORN'S RESIGNATION

Editor, GUIDE:—The resignation of Mr. Horn, chief inspector of grain at Winnipeg, came as no surprise to me. I have been looking for something of that kind ever since he was brave enough to institute proceedings against those manipulators of grain at the terminal elevators. The failure of Mr. Castle in having these elevators weighed up, long ago, and results published, prove again how strong

SIXTY YEARS OF PROTECTION IN CANADA 1846-1907

(By Edward Porritt)

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader and is a professor in Harvard University, teaching political economy and lecturing on Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

an opposition the Grain Growers are fighting. There is little doubt in my mind that the above reasons occasioned the resignation of Mr. Horn. If that supposition is proved to be a fact what are the Grain Growers going to do? Will they allow these parties to skin the grades again for a season? Is there no law for such cases? It looks very much as if there were not.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

BELIEVES IN FARMERS' CAUSE

Editor, GUIDE:—I may say I have not been a shipper through the farmers' agency for the simple reason that I could not get cars when I wanted them, but in the future I am going to strain a point and have my grain go through your hands, and I would advise every shipper in this great West of ours to do likewise. I also advise every farmer to take THE GUIDE and read it carefully as I claim it is the only journal printed which is trying to educate the producers to co-operate together to look after their own interests. W. J. Powell called on me last June and persuaded me to take ten shares of Home Bank stock, which I believe is a good investment, so much so that I have increased my number to fifteen. I also made application for four shares of the Grain Growers' Grain Company stock which is a good investment, but I did not take them purely for the profit they would earn per annum, but to build up our company and make it one of the strongest institutions in Canada, which I think it will be in the near future. I would advise every grower of grain to take one or two shares in the company, and a few shares in the bank.

As I see that it is necessary that we producers should concentrate our capital through a channel of our own, so that we will be able to protect ourselves against any such stringency as took place in 1907.

ANDREW INGVARSON.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION

Editor, GUIDE:—Mr. Blodgett in his letter printed in your issue of August 10, repeats the protectionist fallacy that it is possible to tax a community into prosperity. According to the theory propounded in his letter all that is needed to increase the prosperity of any country is protective tariffs and the higher the tariff the greater the prosperity. He seems to think that what one nation gains in the matter of trade some other nation must lose. And as a matter of fact protection and free trade stand for two antagonistic theories of civilization. Protection stands for the idea of national exclusiveness and rests upon the view that the benefits of one nation can only be secured at the expense of other nations. Free trade on the other hand stands for national interdependence. It rests on the idea that in an industrial and commercial epoch the gain of one nation is the gain of all.

We would consider it very foolish of the grocer if he was aggrieved at the success of the tailor across the street. The greater the trade the tailor has the more he will be able to patronize the grocer, and vice versa, to their mutual advantage. When a big departmental store advertises a cheap sale no protectionist refuses to take advantage of the bargains offered on the plea that the sale is unfair to those firms that con-

H.B.K. BRAND

Patent Ripless Gloves

are made for hard wear. Practically everlasting. No seams inside to hurt the hands, and they are

GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP

ing £46,609,772 (stg), an increase of £3,748,301 over July 1909 and £6,593,119 over July 1908. The figures for the seven months of the year show a total increase of £71,993,234 (£31,830,457 in imports and £40,162,777 in exports) over the corresponding period in 1909. Every branch of trade shows a substantial increase on last year's figures—manufactured goods £2,588,762—the chief rises being in iron and steel, cotton, and woolen fabrics.

[Note:—In Great Britain the Board of Trade is a government department.]

Mr. Blodgett evidently wants to be taken seriously, but when he blames free trade for the unemployment in Great Britain he can hardly expect readers of The Guide to accept his dictum. He admits there is unemployment on this side of the Atlantic and cites three causes, viz., laziness, drink and incompetency. Now, Sir, unemployment will occur under either fiscal policy. There will always be times of depression and times of prosperity. Just as there will be good seasons and bad seasons for the fisherman and the farmer. But, unwittingly, no doubt, Mr. Blodgett gives away the case for protection when he says of free trade Britain "she must either levy a tariff to cover the difference between her accustomed wages and the wages of continental Europe, or her laborers must accept the same miserable wages paid on the continent." The continental nations have protection. Miserable wages are paid to the laborers of continental nations. Great Britain has free trade. Higher wages are paid to British laborers. So although he advocates protection for Canada he tells us that in Europe higher wages are paid under free trade and miserable wages under protection. And it is a fact, that today, in free trade Britain wages are higher, commodities are cheaper, the working day shorter, and there is less unemployment than in protectionist Germany.

One advocate of protection tells us that the tariff keeps out the foreigner and secures the home market for the home producer. Another tells us that we must tax the goods the foreigner sends us to secure a revival. But if the tariff is going to keep out the foreigner, how can we raise a revenue by taxing his goods? If the foreigner is to pay the tax it can only be because his goods come into the home market. If they do then protection is of no use in securing the home market for our own people. The protectionist cannot have it both ways. He can't have his cake and eat it. We are all producers; we are also all consumers. Usually we only produce one thing or one kind of thing. We are all consumers of many things. Free trade considers both producer and consumer.

Let me show you how, Mr. Blodgett. Take the case of woolen shirts. Say the price of one is 90cts. of that amount 30cts is tariff. For \$1.80 I will get two shirts. The retail merchant will get a profit on two shirts. The manufacturer will get a profit on two shirts plus 60cts., which is tariff. Now, suppose we abolish the tariff my \$1.80 will buy three shirts. I, the consumer, am much ahead. The retail merchant will get a profit on three shirts and the manufacturer will get a profit on three shirts. But on this latter transaction he gets no 60cts. of tariff. But do not

Board of Trade Returns

The Board of Trade returns for July issued on 8th August show exports total-

forget, I, the consumer, have got an extra shirt. You see the advantage to the consumer. What of the producer? Not the man who owns the factory, but the employee who works in the factory making woolen shirts. I presume it is the worker you are interested in.

About Woolen Shirts

In Canada there is an estimated population of over 7,000,000. Say half this number are men who wear woolen shirts. Three shirts can be obtained now for the same price as we could get two before. There will be a demand for 3,500,000 extra shirts, for you know it is an economic law which follows as surely as the night the day, that if you lessen the price of a commodity you increase the demand for it. With this extra work for the producer, the maker of shirts, things will be busy in the factory. Plenty of work means good wages. Workers will be scarce, work plentiful. When two men are after one job, wages come down. On the other hand when there are two jobs for one man wages rise. Thus free trade benefits all round. The consumer gets his wants supplied cheaper. The producer gets more work and better wages. The employer gets more profits which if he could only see it would fully compensate him for his 35 per cent. protective duty. Protection raises the price to the consumer. The effect of high prices is always to lessen demand. In these days of machinery large works can only be kept in full time by a large demand. Fortunes, nowadays, are made by small profits on huge transactions. Raise prices and you get for a little while large profits, but the high prices prevent the trade from expanding. With a fall in the demand there necessarily comes a fall in the supply, which again means dismissal of workers and unemployment. Two men after one job means a reduction in wages.

In all affairs of trade the consumer is the dominating factor. Make prices artificially high by tariff walls or any other means, his (the consumer's) demand falls and together consumer, producer, and employer suffer. There are other points in Mr. Blodgett's letter I should like to deal with, but my time and your space forbid.

"UNITAS."

MR. KENNEDY'S LETTER

Editor, GUIDE:—I sent the enclosed letter to the Winnipeg Telegram on Sept. 21st but as they did not publish it I should be glad if you would publish it in THE GUIDE.

JOHN KENNEDY.

"The Editor, The Winnipeg Telegram, Sir:—On September 8th, you published in your paper a letter signed by J. W. Robson, of Swan River, to which I should like to make a brief reference.

Mr. Robson accuses the Grain Growers' Grain Company of dishonesty in dealing with the farmers; so do others who seek to injure the Company. He is a shareholder of the Company and had the privilege of attending the annual meeting and making his charges where they could have been dealt with. Mr. Robson's charge that the Company is dealing in options, on its own account, in a speculative way, is untrue. We do handle options for our customers, when requested, and get a commission, the same as any legitimate broker.

Mr. Robson says I wrote letters and took an active part against him in the Swan River election. The truth is that I wrote only one letter and it was to Donald McDonald, and any journal or individual is welcome to a copy of that letter, and I will gladly supply it upon request. I took absolutely no part in the Swan River election, and I defy Mr. Robson to prove to the contrary.

I am sorry that Mr. Robson saw fit to make light of my misfortune in having a limited education. I know it is true and admit it; but I wrote the letter to Mr. McDonald without help or inspiration. Though my learning may not be quite as great as that of Mr. Robson, yet I hope I may never try to profit by another's misfortune.

If you (the Telegram) had published Mr. Langley's letter, Mr. Robson would have known the truth about his statement. The Company never asked farmers to ship grain to hold, and then sold it and charged them with storage. It was, however, the practice, when Smith had a car in store, ordered to hold, and

PUT YOUR FEET IN A PAIR AT OUR RISK! STEEL SHOES

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to FEEL and SEE and KNOW how much LIGHTER, NEATER, STRONGER, more COMFORTABLE they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special FREE EXAMINATION OFFER, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you IMMEDIATELY you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

Must Sell Themselves

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made.

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctor's bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users know no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in the neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as water-proof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one-piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 30 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.

Jones had a car in transit, of the same grade, instructed to sell, we replaced Smith's car with Jones', in storage, and this made a saving for the farmers belonging to the Company, without any loss to the shipper. However, as it was objected to, this has been discontinued for a long time.

As far as Direct Legislation goes, I am more heartily in support of it than ever. I think it is the only way the Great Plain People will get their rights, no matter which party may be in power.

(Sgd.) JOHN KENNEDY."

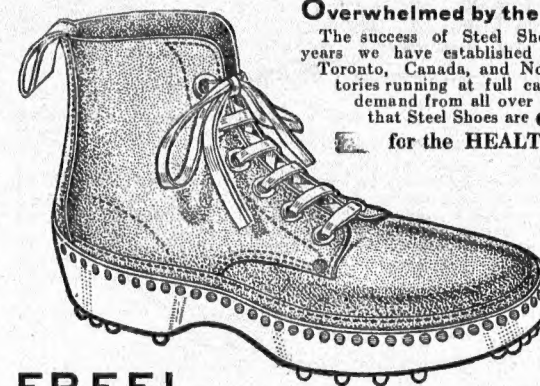
HEART TO HEART TALK

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 to apply on my subscription, which I believe had nearly expired. If I were the editor of a paper I think I would like to hear from my subscribers once in a while, as to their opinion of the paper, their criticisms, adverse or favorable. On these grounds, then,



Prof. Bedford examining a Crop of Hungarian Grass at the Manitoba Agricultural College

Mr. Editor, I take the liberty of expressing myself on some matters. I like The Guide. I think it is doing good work. The numerous articles on economic questions are worth a great deal and the readers of The Guide cannot help but become broader minded men. The co-operative movement in the West is hindered more by the narrowness of thought of the western farmers than all other obstacles together. The Guide is doing a work that cannot be done by any other publication in the West. It will in years to come be the most influential paper among the many of the prairie provinces. It behoves then the editor of The Guide to exercise great care in the



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THE HEAVY TOLL

Editor, GUIDE:—Minister Graham states that more than 410 of the 1500 million invested in out railroads has been paid by the government, that if they build the Hudson Bay railway as a government owned enterprise they must build other roads, the people call for. Would it not be as easy and possible to get a commission to build and operate the railways, as it is to get men of satisfactory calibre for our present railway commission. \$410,000,000 with more to follow, justly used to promote transportation, but in a way the people have no share in the profits.

Sir Wilfrid stated we cannot resort to direct taxation in a new country. We do it in municipal affairs, we do it in school affairs, and Saskatchewan has a provincial tax on all land to make the non-resident help support our educational system. Why not pay Sir Wilfrid his salary and the appropriations he passes (a tax that would make the speculator who buys cheap land, watches it rise in value as we break up our homestead patches of Prairie, pay his share). Instead we collect these federal bills out of those who eat food, wear clothes and buy machinery, asking nothing from the non-resident land owners, but to accept the higher price we make his land sell for.

J. H. HOLMES,

Midale, Sask.

ALBERTA LAWYER'S VIEW

Editor, GUIDE:—I notice that some of your correspondents present tariff for revenue as the ideal system for Canada. I believe this to be an unsound principle, and that the only justification of a general tariff is for protection. When protection is no longer needed, there is no excuse for a tariff except possibly on luxuries. A revenue tariff makes the poor man pay for the support of the national government the same amount as the rich man, and this conflicts with the maxim that a tax should be in proportion to a man's ability to pay. Free trade is another question. A tariff for revenue is not, and does not give free trade.

C. E. A. SIMONDS.

Leduc, Alta.

The Winnipeg Development and Industrial bureau have worked out a plan for assisting English workmen in Winnipeg in bringing their families to Canada. They have raised a fund of \$12,500 dollars to carry on the work.

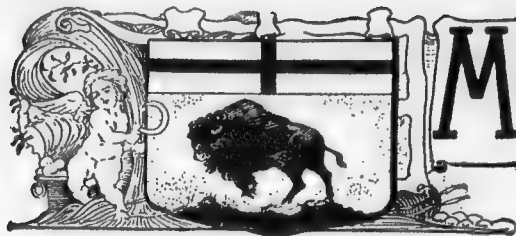
The United Irish league of the States has voted \$150,000 to assist the Irish in the next parliamentary campaign.

their views on all economic questions.

H. N. THOMPSON.

Sourisford, Man.

Note.—Such letters as this, written in such a spirit, help very much. We try to be just to all in The Guide, but it must be remembered that we have a great fight on. The enemies of the farmers are very active. Many of them are unscrupulous. Of course, all honest men are not of the farming class. We realize that and every reader, of course, knows it. Human nature is the same everywhere. Some of our readers say we are too mild in our articles, so we try to "hew to the line" and protect the interests of our readers as much as possible.—Ed.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
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President:
R. C. HENDERS - Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKENZIE - Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Farmers Must Get Together

The outcome of the hearing by the board of railway commissioners of the complaints of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association as to ineffective cattle guards which the railways provide, and the continuous refusal of the companies to recognize claims for stock killed on their tracks, lays a new emphasis on the absolute necessity of the farmers getting closer together and extending their organization.

Chief commissioner Mabey clearly pointed out the situation as far as the board was concerned. He stated that they had done all they could and if farmers were going to have relief, they (the farmers) would have to go to parliament and get amendments to the railway act. He also further intimated, if not in express terms that if that was to be done the farmers would have to do it themselves. In other words, the farmers themselves must devise the remedy and work out what amendments are necessary to make the railway act effective, in compelling the railways to give compensation for stock injured or killed on their property. The point in Chief Commissioner Mabey's reference is that the farmers themselves must suggest or devise the amendments necessary to be made to the railway act.

The Western farmers send a bunch of professional men to represent them at Ottawa and it is pretty safe betting that if effective legislation is to be passed at the approaching sitting of parliament, by way of amendments to the railway act, those amendments will not come from any of the lawyers whom the farmers send to Ottawa to represent them, but must come from the farmers themselves through their organization.

Past experience clearly indicates that so long as the people send only professional and commercial men to represent them in parliament and the legislature, the laws that will be placed on the statute books will be of such a character that they will grant special privileges that will be oppressive to the masses of the people.

Organization Necessary

In the matter of securing compensation for losses of stock killed on the tracks, the individual farmer can do nothing against the railways, but were they properly organized they as a body could meet the corporations on somewhat even terms. As long as they are separated and have to deal individually for their rights, they cannot hope to succeed, while if they were a compactly organized body through which the individual claims would be presented and pressed to settlement the result would be altogether different. The organization, in that case, would be somewhat along the line of an insurance company where the many would contribute their share towards securing the rights of the individual and the railway companies would cease resisting the payment of just claims such as they do now. The farmers, if properly organized, could then afford to secure proper legal advisors and could see that the railway companies would have to live up to the law like any private citizen.

As suggested by Mr. Mabey, it is quite apparent that the farmers must first secure legal advice as to the amendments necessary to be made to the railway act and send representatives to Ottawa to press for these claims. It seems an anomaly that we elect representatives to represent us in parliament and when we want anything in our interests we must go to the expense of maintaining a delegation to press our views on the government.

Will the officers of our local branches take this matter up seriously and present it to farmers who are not yet seized of the importance of organization and their duty to identify themselves with the Grain Growers' movement, the only organization of farmers which we have had in Western Canada, that is effectively coping with the situation? In Manitoba we have now some one hundred and ninety

branches and there are very few farmers who are not within reasonable reach of one of these branches. Now that the season's work is getting pretty well in hand, those who have in the past taken an interest in extending and supporting the Grain Growers' movement should continue their efforts in the direction of impressing their neighbors with the importance of every farmer becoming a member and contributing his share towards the support of the institution.

RAILWAY IGNORES ORDER

Another case before the Board of Railway Commissioners at its present sitting in Winnipeg, illustrated the uselessness of trying to inject conditions into a contract made by governments with the railways when they are granting them subsidies and guarantees.

When the Manitoba government made a contract with the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway, which is now part of the C. N. R., one provision of that agreement was that saw-logs would be hauled from 150 miles from Rainy

river to Winnipeg at \$2.50 per thousand feet, the object of this being to develop the manufacturing of lumber in Winnipeg so as to not only provide a consuming market for the by-products of the mills, but also provide fuel for the people of Winnipeg. On the strength of that agreement with the government, the Rat Portage Lumber Co., established a lumber manufacturing plant at St. Boniface and are now seeking relief from the Board of Railway Commissioners from the oppressive regulations imposed upon them by the C. N. R., but more especially for an order compelling the railway company to supply them with the necessary rolling stock to haul logs to keep the mill in continuous supply.

Mr. Camerson, president of the Rat Portage Lumber Co., stated before the Board, that for six years the plant was only partially run for an average of 125 days a year, and that conditions were getting so oppressive that if they were not granted relief and the C. N. R. compelled to live up to the terms of their agreement with the Manitoba government, that they would be forced to go out of business. Recently, part of the supply of the mill originated

from that portion of the C. N. R. running through Minnesota. The railway company imposes 50 cents a thousand higher freight rate from Minnesota points on the railway than they do from Rainy river, although the hauling is not much more than half the distance.

The defence put in before the Board by the solicitor of the railway is characteristic: "That the agreement of the government compelled them to haul logs from Rainy river to Winnipeg at \$2.50, yet that portion of the road in Minnesota, although a part of the C. N. R. system, was working under another charter, and that the restrictions imposed upon the C. N. R. by the Manitoba government did not apply to this part of the road, although it was financed by Manitoba government bonds."

The railway also imposes a switching charge of \$2.00 a car on the Lumber Co., for switching their cars into their mill siding, which was not contemplated in the agreement made by the government with the railway.

OTTAWA DELEGATION

The movement in favor of sending a huge delegation to Ottawa to present the views of the farmers of Canada on the tariff situation, is progressing very favorably. The executive of the Dominion Grange has sent out instructions to each of the local Granges to appoint a delegate to go to Ottawa. The Ontario dairymen's association is also taking the question up very seriously and is expected to send a large representation from that institution. The organized farmers in Quebec are also coming to the front, while there is every indication that a representative delegation will be present from the Maritime Provinces. The officers of the National Council of Agriculture have the matter in hand, their plan being to have a delegation if possible from every province in the Dominion meet in Ottawa for one or two days and discuss matters pertaining to the needs of farmers throughout the Dominion, and then demand a very substantial reduction in the tariff.

The farmers of the Prairie Provinces will be glad to know that they are not alone in this agitation for a reduction in taxation. As a matter of fact the farmers of Ontario have always taken the lead in the movement for tariff reduction. It is very fortunate that they are doing so and that they are becoming so aggressive. Being situated as they are, near the seat of government, they are in a better position to bring pressure to bear on parliament. Perhaps they are not so keenly concerned as their Western brothers, because of the peculiar situation of the Western farmers, the tariff being especially oppressive upon them. Hence, all the more reason why in this movement the Western farmers should spare no effort to be largely represented on the delegation to Ottawa. Every one of our branches in Manitoba and the other provinces should, as soon as the hurry of the work is over, and it is possible to get together, seriously discuss the practicability of every branch sending one or more delegates to attend this Meeting at Ottawa. The expenses will of course be large, but no larger than the importance of the situation demands.

They will be confronted with a huge organization having unlimited financial support and very large political power who can afford to spend large sums of money in resisting the pressure that the farmers may bring to bear upon parliament. Those who profit from the tariff are not going to loose what they have without a struggle. The force of their compact organization and their large financial advantage can only be overcome by the farmers with numerical strength and a determined stand for their righteous cause. A delegation comprising several hundred Western farmers going to Ottawa, would be a revelation to those who effect to think that farmers cannot organize to make their strength felt.

The expectation now is that the delegation will leave the West on a special train about December 1. Those attending will have the opportunity to spend the Christmas holidays with friends in Eastern Canada if present plans materialize.

I will send further information to the branches in a short time. In the meantime think about it and be getting ready.

R. McKENZIE,
Sec'y M.G.G.A.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

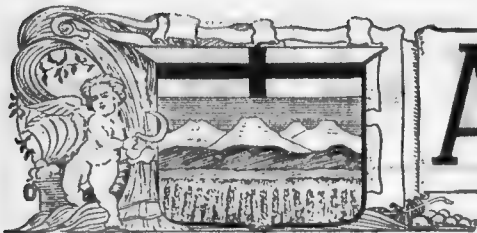
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Vice-President:
W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary
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A FEW RAMBLING THOUGHTS

When the Railway Commission visits Western Canada a great deal of the time is occupied in hearing cases relating to the lack of fencing on the rights of way of the different railways. Several cases were heard at the last sitting of the commission, held at Edmonton, and what happened? In one case the applicant was severely rebuffed for bringing the case forward, being told that he should not go to the commission seeking cheap law and that the killing of his stock was only a result of his own negligence in not keeping his gate closed, thereby letting his stock get out and onto unenclosed land. The commissioners did give some small relief by ordering the railway company to fence its right of way along the vacant piece of land.

The question is, what is going to be done about it? If a farmer applies to a railway company for damages he gets a stock answer in return to the effect that after investigating the matter the company finds out that the stock were running at large, contrary to the provisions of the Railway act and, therefore, the company is not liable. Then, for fear some fight might be left in the man, the claims agent sometimes adds a clause to the effect that the farmer can consider himself lucky if an action for damages to rolling stock, etc., is not taken against him, and the awful responsibility resting on this man in the event of any human lives being lost is also pointed out. Sometimes the farmer is not bluffed that way and possibly after several months of scrapping, a compromise at the rate of about twenty-five cents on the dollar is made. In other cases nothing results, and the farmer knows he will stand no chance in a court of law. If he won in the lower court he would soon lose out by being unable to pay the costs entailed through the numberless appeals which would be entered at every stage of the game.

The farmers have, therefore, turned to the Railway Commission, knowing that the members thereof were men who would give a square deal, and have asked for relief. The answer they have received is a rebuff, which is taken in many cases as an insult added to injury. The final outcome is that the complainant becomes one more agitator who will do what he can to make his wrongs known. Such action and talk will not make a contented people.

What then can be done? The Railway Commission cannot make laws and the chairman has truthfully stated that the commissioners are only there to administer the laws already made. Perhaps if Judge Mabey were given the power to adjust a few of these laws it would be a very short time until the whole matter was righted as he has shown himself a shrewd, level headed, commonsense man who is always ready to give every one a square deal.

The railway act must be amended and the full onus of proof must be placed where it belongs. It is not right that all the loss as well as the responsibility should be on the farmer. The companies should bear their share as well. Some day the change will come and let us hope that the change will come quickly.

Changes required include the placing of the full onus of proof upon the railway companies, making them responsible for stock killed upon their right of way at any point except where the highway intersects the right of way, the fencing of all railway lines with efficient fences, and providing efficient cattle guards.

If this is done the complaints will be few and far between, for it will place the farmer on an equal footing with the railway and the little catch clauses under which the companies work will be eliminated.

It seems also that the excuse is made that efficient cattle guards have not been devised. The answer to that remark is if the railway act calls for efficient guards, the guards will be forth-

coming, but the farmer will go one step farther and state that the old pit cattle guards were safe before and would be safe again. Stock will not go over a hole in the ground no matter what people may say, unless, of course, they have been badly scared by something.

These are just a few rambling thoughts which came to the surface after reading the report of the recent sitting of the commission at Edmonton. Perhaps someone else will add their thoughts and even yet we might get something done. It's worth trying any way.

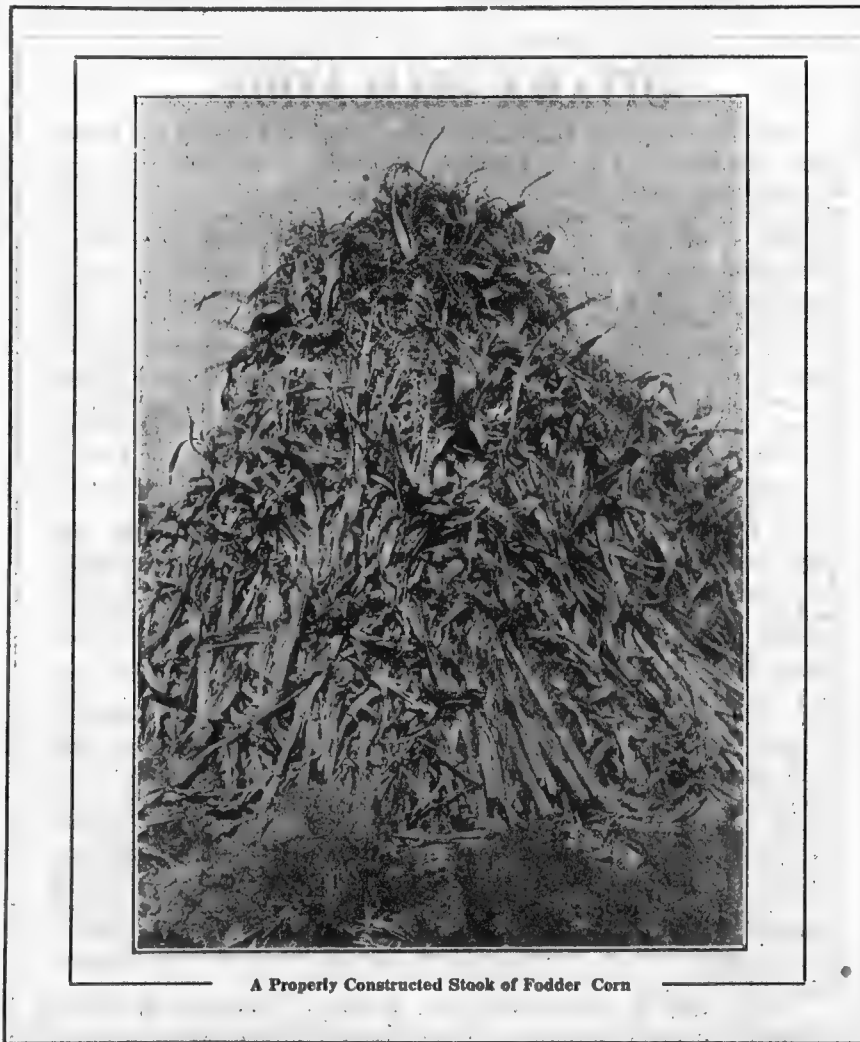
E. J. F.

FOREST FIRE CASE

Realizing that the time allotted to the delegates of the U. F. A. would be all too short to enable them to present in detail all the questions in which they were interested to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his colleagues, the delegates from Cowley Union, consisting of Messrs. Ross and Kemmis, knowing the Hon. Frank Oliver personally, interviewed him on the evening previous to the public meeting on the question of the prevention of forest fires, etc. We had the satisfaction of seeing

ranchers and others in the neighborhood, and who not only had to fight the fires but to feed the men who came from a distance. The forest warden had to locate the fire, then come out and procure men and then go back and superintend operations, all of which lost valuable time, millions of feet of timber being destroyed for want of proper organization to fight the fires. These fires in the foot hills destroyed timber that was peculiarly valuable to the farmer and residents in the district, for these small bodies of timber are generally handled by small mills outside the combine, and formed a means of providing competition which the minister acknowledged was heartily detested by the big mill owners who classed them as pirates.

We pointed out the utter inability of one man, no matter how strong, willing and able, to handle fires in these mountains. It needed many more and at least one man with authority over each district to hire help and purchase provisions. The minister said it was absolutely impossible to thoroughly safeguard the forests of the Dominion and asked if this were a genuine appeal to protect Dominion property or an attempt to secure private property, and on our answer proving



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that the minister was thoroughly interested and before we left he gave us every assurance that the question would be taken up on his return to Ottawa. He informed us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was keenly alive to the necessity of preserving our timber and even the brush growing on the head waters of the streams, and that our requests were reasonable and practical.

Mr. Ross introduced the subject by stating that a tract of hill and mountain country from the Crows Nest Pass north to High River had been burnt over this summer, that in the vicinity of Cowley the Forest Warden had more than thirty miles square to patrol, and in the nature of things he could not by any possibility cover the ground, furthermore he had no authority to hire men or teams or purchase supplies for the fire fighters, who were a voluntary force raised from the farmers,

satisfactory he then asked why this sudden interest had developed if fires did not occur every summer and why our district had been especially scourged by the fire fiend.

We pointed out that this country was very well settled up, that large towns and numerous villages were springing up, that with the advent of the holiday season hundreds of campers went to the hills and head waters of our streams. The woods were full of these campers all summer and from our own experience with these people we had found that in very many cases they were absolutely ignorant of the danger of leaving their fires alight, that we thought in a majority of cases these fires were due to their carelessness and ignorance. A few were perhaps incendiary and a few were started by the railway. For these reasons more men were necessary in well settled dis-

tricts than in those more remote in order that the timber might be safeguarded.

We further represented the hardship and expense entailed on those who had fought the fires this year, not to mention the loss of their time in spring, haying and harvest. Cases are known where men had lost three weeks haying, ten days harvesting and a week in the busiest time last spring and some men had fought fire for nearly a month straight. These men had no compensation though an effort was being made to get it. Some ranchers had fed the fighting crews, numbering from twenty to forty men, for days, also without compensation, but an application has been made for it.

The minister, while he would not, for he said he was unable to, promise anything along this line said he would take the matter up with his colleagues. He finally promised to go into the whole subject and have it carefully studied out with a view to improving very materially the conditions of forest protection. He was good enough to say that the deputation had afforded much light and information on the matter.

The hour being late, the interview was then terminated, but there is one suggestion which might be made in following up the work already done, that is that every forest ranger ought to be a fish and game warden as well. Our streams are depleted in spite of regulations, and as the fishing attracts the campers, who are the chief cause of fires, it would give the forest wardens an extra hold over them. The suspicion is around that nets and dynamite are used in the best fishing grounds we have, and as the forest wardens are travelling all the time they should be in a good position to stop such proceedings.

JOHN KEMMIS,

Cowley, Secretary.

RALLY AT HOLDEN

Despite the fact that the weather was ideal, and the farmers were therefore exceedingly busy making up for the time lost during the rainy spell in August, there was a large turnout of members of the Holden Union at the meeting held on September 15th, and they were considerably augmented by townspeople and others who had come to hear what the U. F. A. was doing. Arrangements had been made for Mr. E. J. Fream, general secretary of the U. F. A., to be present and start the fall work of the Union. The chair was taken at three o'clock by Mr. Appelbee, vice-president of the Holden Union, who immediately called on Mr. Fream to address the meeting. In the course of a rather lengthy address Mr. Fream thanked the members for the opportunity they had given him of meeting with them, and then took up in detail the work done by the association since its inception, dealing with the questions taken up at the first convention and following them down to the present day. He also explained what the pork packing scheme meant and took up the questions, which were discussed on the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the West. Mr. Thos. Kennedy, of Ulster, followed on behalf of the Holden Agricultural Society and appealed to the members for assistance. The meeting then closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Fream for his interesting address.

DISTRICT CONVENTION COMING

At the last meeting of Fishburn Union the subject of sending delegates to Ottawa was brought up and the secretary was instructed to ascertain the probable expenses of this act and the time the delegates would be required there. Arrangements are also proceeding apace

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in regard to the district convention. This will probably be held at Pincher Creek about the middle of November, and every effort is being made to have a successful gathering of the members in this constituency.

Fishburn, CHAS. HARVEY, Secretary.

ORGANIZATION IS GROWING

The organization work is growing apace in Southern Alberta and we now have added to the list Kipp Union No. 181. Although the bare word of organization has just been received so far, still it will be a matter of only a short time until further details are received and then we shall be able to give the full list of officers. Mr. Thos. Scott, of Lethbridge, is the secretary-treasurer of Kipp union, and we wish him, together with all the other members and officers, every success in the work.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL UNION

Nothing succeeds like success, and while he has his hand steady at the successful work Mr. J. Quinsey believes in going right ahead. He has just returned from a trip to Rocky Coulee, where he organized a Union, under the name of White Lake Union, on the evening of September 17th. Notwithstanding the busy time there was a fair turnout and the evening passed rapidly with music and speeches, as well as the general business. Twelve members joined the Union, and the first officers elected are:—President, A. Russell, Rocky Coulee; secretary-treasurer, Roy Luchin, Rocky Coulee; White Lake Union joins the ranks as No. 182.

FAVOR THE SCHEME

Owing to harvesting operations the last meeting of Okotoks Union was hardly representative, the bulk of the members still being busy. A special meeting will be called at a later date when all the business on hand will be attended to. The suggestion to send a representative to Ottawa was very favorably received and several members expressed their willingness to contribute towards expenses if anything was done. Three contracts for the pork packing plant, aggregating 50 hogs, were also secured.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Secretary.
Okotoks.

CROPS ARE GOOD

While there is no meeting to report for Innisfree Union, it may be interesting to know that everybody is busy at the haying and harvest. As the papers are telling of bad times and poor crops in some parts of the province it is just as well to let it be known that we have a harvest to gather in. My own potatoes are good and from what I can learn from my neighbors there is generally a good crop of them here and of good quality. I cannot say at present if there will be any hay to ship from this district but I believe that there will be enough for all the local needs. The quality of grain is first class and there should be an abundance of good seed. This seems to be a time when the government could do most good by advancing some cheap money to the farmers needing seed grain. Had the government advanced the money to the farmers at the time of the shortage three years ago, they could have secured far better seed for less money.

L. T. NOBES, Secretary.

Innisfree.

OPEN A GRAIN MARKET

The last regular meeting of Strome Union was held on August 13th, and after the roll had been signed one new member was received. A motion was passed that the standing committee be instructed to report at the next meeting in regard to securing half cash for butter and eggs supplied by the farmer. A resolution was presented by Jacob Spoon that a quarterly sum of ten cents be paid in to the treasury so that we might have some money to work with, and that same be voted on at the next meeting. A report was received from Jacob Spoon in regard to a grain market. He stated that in his opinion the vacant lot south of the Massey Harris building would be a suitable place. It was decided to advertise our next meeting in the local paper. Two subscriptions were secured for THE GUIDE. Strome. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Sec.

INCORPORATE THE U. F. A.

At the last regular meeting of Hillsdown Union the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "That the Legislative Committee of the U. F. A. take up the question of the incorporation of that body with the Alberta government as soon as possible." "That we, the members of Hillsdown Local Union of the U. F. A., do suggest to the executive of that body to try and make arrangements for the purchase of binder twine for the members direct from a manufacturer next season." Hillsdown. A. T. ROWELL, Sec.



E. J. O'SULLIVAN, PRES.

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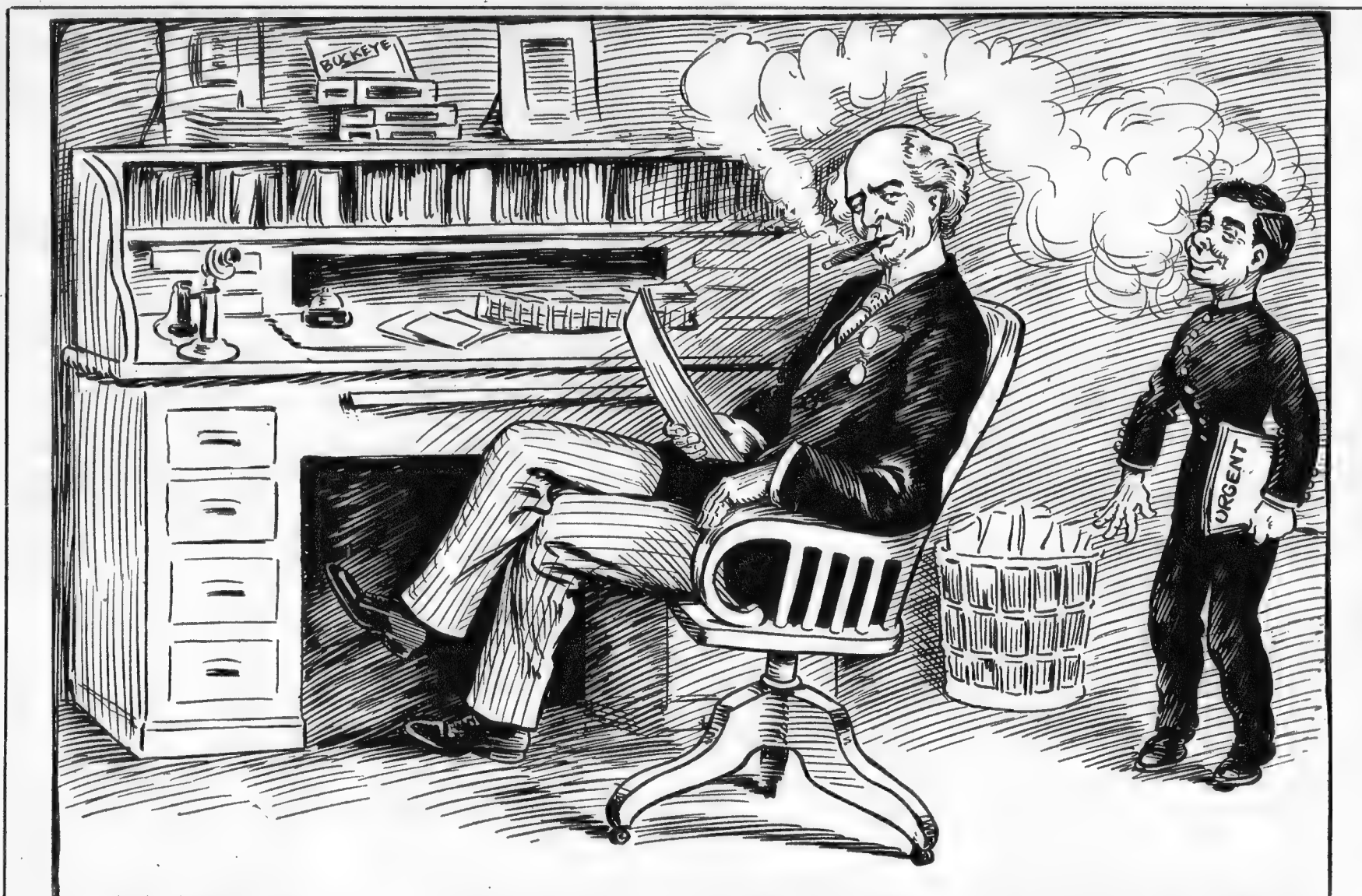
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P.S.—Those Western Farmers certainly led me a merry chase but I'm glad I took the trip: I learned to smoke

BUCK-EYES

Speakers and Topics

At the Fifth Dry Farming Congress at Spokane

With speakers representing officially the governments of many nations, with exhibits showing the products of dry land farming in a practical manner, with delegates from all over the world representing farming interests generally and all the varied industries interrelated with agriculture, the Fifth Dry Farming Congress, which opened in the State Armory in Spokane, Wash., on Monday, Oct. 3, will be the most important convention of the year in the Pacific North-west.

Never before have so many men of international prominence been secured as speakers at an agricultural convention, and the lessons that will be taught in their addresses will bear fruit all over the world.

The program has been tentatively arranged. In addition to the list of speakers announced at this time there will be several others of equal prominence, who will make practical talks and take part in the discussions.

The attendance at the Congress will probably be the largest in its history. The meeting affords an excellent opportunity to visit the Pacific Northwest, as special rates have been made by the transcontinental railroads, and as the Dry Farming Exposition is held jointly with the Inter-state Fair it makes a grand exhibition of dry land products of not only the northwest but the whole world.

The speakers announced are as follows:

Hon. John Burke, governor of North Dakota.
Hon. Adolph O. Eberhart, governor of Minnesota.
Hon. Edwin L. Norris, governor of Montana.
Hon. James H. Brady, governor of Idaho.
Hon. M. E. Hay, governor of Washington.

Hon. Frank W. Mondell, U. S. congressman, Newcastle, Wyo.; president of the Dry Farming Congress and chairman of the congressional committee on public lands, "National Legislation Affecting the Dry Farmer."

Mr. Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway.

Hon. Jos. M. Dixon, U. S. senator, Missoula, Mont.: "National Appropriations for Better Agriculture."

Prof. Hardy W. Campbell, the well-known dry farming expert, Lincoln, Neb., "The Test of the Campbell System."

Prof. H. M. Bainer, agricultural expert of the Santa Fe railway, Amarillo, Tex., "The Development of Dry Farming Implements." Prof. Bainer was recently farm manager of the Colorado Agricultural college.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, associate editor the Dakota Farmer.

Prof. J. D. Tinsley, agricultural expert of the Santa Fe railway, Albuquerque, N.M., formerly agronomist of the New Mexico Agricultural college.

Mr. Fred Whiteside, Kalispell, Mont., "Diversified Dry Farming."

Mr. G. W. Martin, Denver, Col., "Dry Farming Economics from the Transportation Standpoint."

Mr. F. C. Sumner, Clyde Park, Mont., "The Development of Drought-Resistant Seeds." Mr. Sumner is a prominent ranchman.

Hon. W. D. Hoard, publisher of Hoard's Dairyman, Atkinson, Wis., "Dairying."

Hon. A. E. Chamberlain, Brookings, S. D., "Introductory Agriculture in the Public Schools."

Mr. Anders L. Mordt, Guymon, Ok., "The Dry Farming Situation in the Great Southwest."

Mr. F. T. Griffin, general land agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, Winnipeg, Man., "Commercial Results of Dry Farming Development in Canada."

Hon. Nelson S. Pratt, mayor of Spokane.

Mr. C. M. Fassett, president of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

Prof. Alfred Atkinson, chairman of the national board of the Dry Farming Congress, Bozeman, Mont.

Mr. Henry W. Newton, chairman of the Washington board of control.

International Speakers

Hon. P. Bakonyi, ministry of agriculture, Budapest, Hungary, "Dry Farming in Hungary."

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan, Can.

Hon. John Barrett, director general of Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C., "Dry Farming in Latin America."

Dr. Theodore Kryshofovitch, agricultural representative of Russian imperial government in the United States.

Mr. Nicholas Kaumanns, imperial representative of German department of agriculture in the United States.

Mr. George Harecourt, deputy minister of agriculture, Alberta, Can.

Prof. John Bracken, agronomist, university of Saskatchewan, Can.

Prof. W. H. Fairfield, superintendent experiment station at Lethbridge, Alberta, Can.

Representatives of the Federal Government

Hon. Frederick H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, Washington, D. C., "Dry Farming and irrigation in Combination."

Dr. Willis L. Moore, director of the weather bureau, Washington, D.C., "Co-operation of the United States Farmer."

Dr. S. A. Knapp, in charge of southern agricultural extension work, bureau of plant industry, "The Effect of Scientific Tillage in the South."

Mr. Mark A. Carleton, cerealist in

charge of grain investigations, bureau of plant industry, "Increasing the Hardiness of Cereal Crops."

Mr. Byron Hunter, field agent office of farm management, bureau of plant industry, Walla Walla, Wash., "Dry Farming in the Columbia Basin."

Mr. John S. Cole, assistant in dry land agriculture, bureau of plant industry, Denver, Col., "Lessons from the Dry Farming Investigations of the Department of Agriculture, 1910."

Dr. C. R. Ball, in charge of co-operative bureau of plant industry, Washington, D. C., "Grain Sorghums as Dry Land Crops."

Mr. Edward L. Wells, section director "Climate and Its Relation to Dry Farming."

Practical Talks by Dry Farmers

Canada—Mr. J. M. Cooper, Norton, Alta.

Mr. Thomas Woolford, Cardston, Alta.

Mr. Hugh Mackintosh, Macleod, Alta.

Colorado—Mr. E. R. Parsons, Parker.

Mr. A. M. Axelson, Haxtun.

Montana—Mr. Norman E. Holden, Dillon.

Idaho—Mr. W. H. Philbrick, American Falls.

South Dakota—Mr. Mark C. Rich, Lithia Falls.

Representatives of Agricultural Associations.

Kansas—Hon. E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, president Western Kansas Farmers' conference (affiliated with the Dry Farming Congress).

South Dakota—Hon. A. E. Chamberlain, Brookings, president of the Western South Dakota Dry Farming association.

Texas—Mr. G. A. Martin, El Paso, president Texas Dry Farming congress.

Wyoming—Hon. J. R. Carpenter, Cheyenne, president of the Wyoming State Dry Farming association.

Utah—Prof. Lewis A. Merrill, Salt Lake City, president the Utah Dry

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Farming association, "The Lesson of 1910."
New York—Hon. W. M. Giles, Skaneateles, secretary the New York state grange, "Scientific Tillage the Agricultural Salvation of America."
Washington—Mr. L. C. Crow, Palous, state president the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, "Dry Farming—Its Place in Agriculture."
Representatives of State Agricultural Colleges
Idaho—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, dean of agriculture, college of agriculture, Moscow, "Livestock Breeding and Feeding on the Dry Farm."
Prof. F. D. Farrell, director of experiment stations, Caldwell, "The Time of Planting Winter Grains on Dry Lands."
Prof. E. J. Iddings, principal school of agriculture, "Educating Toward the Farm."
Kansas—Prof. Ed. H. Webster, dean of agriculture, agricultural college,

Manhattan, "Dry Land Forage Crops."
Prof. W. M. Jardine, agronomist, agricultural college, Manhattan, "Selecting Dry Land Farms."
Montana—Dr. J. M. Hamilton, president Montana Agricultural college, Bozeman, "The Place of the Agricultural College in the Development of the West."
North Dakota—Dr. J. H. Worst, president State Agricultural college, Fargo, "Agricultural Education in the Public Schools."
Prof. H. L. Bolley, dean of department of biology, Fargo, "Conservation of the Purity of Soils."
Prof. J. H. Shepperd, dean of agriculture, Fargo, "Dry Farm Crop Rotation."
Prof. W. R. Porter, superintendent state demonstration farms, "What Demonstration Farms Are Doing for North Dakota."
Oregon—Prof. John A. Bexell, dean of commerce, State Agricultural col-

lege, Corvallis, "Farm Business Management."
Prof. Henry D. Seudder, agronomist, Corvallis, "Dry Farming in Oregon."
Dr. James Withycombe, director of experiment stations, Corvallis, "Dry Farm Legumes."
South Dakota—Dr. H. H. Stoner, in charge of soil investigations, experiment station, Highmore, "The Relation of Physical Condition of Soils to Movement of Soil Moisture."
Utah—Dr. John A. Widtsoe, president State Agricultural college, Logan, "How to Reduce the Water Requirements of Plants."
Prof. Robert Stewart, chemist, Logan, "Nitrogen and Humus Problem in Dry Land Farming."
Washington—Dr. E. A. Bryan, president State College of Agriculture, Pullman, "The Advantage of Education in Mastering Dry Farming Problems."
Prof. R. W. Thatcher, director of agriculture, Pullman, "Adaptation of Crop to Soil and Climate."
Prof. C. C. Thom, agronomist, Pullman, "Tillage for Moisture Conservation."

Institute Sections

Tuesday at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and Wednesday and Thursday at similar hours, there will be Institute Section meetings in the smaller convention halls adjoining the main convention hall. These section meetings will be under the management of the following superintendents of farmers' institute work in their respective states:

North Dakota—S. A. Hoverstad.
South Dakota—A. E. Chamberlain.
Utah—Prof. Lewis A. Merrill.

These superintendents will have entire authority in the organization and carrying out of their respective programs.

BUSY WITH ESTIMATES

An Ottawa dispatch of Sept. 29 said: There will probably be no communication on reciprocity sent from Ottawa to Washington for two or three weeks. Hon. W. S. Fielding, who is in charge of the negotiations for Canada, reached Ottawa today after an absence of three months in Europe and found much departmental business pressing for attention.

The immediately pressing work of preparing the estimates for the coming session will require his constant attention for the next two or three weeks. About the middle of October he expects to write Mr. Knox, secretary of state at Washington, that he is in a position to resume on behalf of Canada the reciprocity negotiations proposed last spring by President Taft. Mr. Fielding will ask Mr. Knox for suggestions as to the conduct of the negotiations and whether the next conference should be held in Ottawa or Washington. The government here looks for some substantial results of the negotiations beneficial alike to both countries.

While there have been a good many expressions against reciprocity in any form, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration feels that this view is not held by a majority of Canadians. However, the government is determined that no interest in Canada shall be sacrificed. Unless the United States is prepared to meet concession for concession there will be no result from the reciprocity negotiations, and in any event ample protection will be maintained against undue American competition in manufacturing products. The feeling at Ottawa is that President Taft genuinely desires a successful outcome of the conference and that there will be fair and reasonable dealings on both sides. Along what lines the concessions will be made can hardly be indicated at this time, but there is little doubt but that the proposals which will be made by Canada will be for freer interchange in natural products. There may possibly be proposals for concessions on some lines of manufactured goods, such as certain agricultural implements taken either as a whole or in part.

Reciprocity in coal will also be discussed.

Mr. Fielding was busy at his office this afternoon within two hours of his arrival from Montreal and laughed at the alarmist reports in the press as to his health. The slight attack of facial

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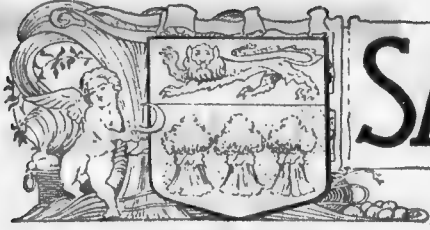
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paralysis due to exposure to the cold winds of the Atlantic several days ago is not interfering with his usual abundant zest for work. His medical adviser in Montreal has assured him that the attack is of no serious character and that the facial nerves will soon be again in normal condition.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
E. N. HOPKINS, Moose Jaw
President:
F. M. GATES - Fillmore
Vice-President:
J. A. MURRAY - Wapella

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OUR MUTUAL FOES

Take our mutual opponents, the manufacturers. When they organized they had far too much worldly sense to think of starting a separate or new party. They set to work and practically captured both parties, with the result that one of their officials boasted only a few months ago that they held the West in their grip and had power, if they wished to use it, to turn our cities into a desert. —Geo. Langley, M. L. A., Guide, Sept. 21.

I dare say that most people will agree (regarding the powerful organization so graphically described by Mr. Langley), that we, the Grain Growers, should be able to present to the government a front view of our ranks which will impress them as being fully as formidable as that of our foes.

Unless we can do this, the government will be most likely to coquette with our opponents, who boast that they hold the West in their grip. How can we best bring our united power to bear, so as to attract the government to us? Do you think one way is to show the government there is a body still more powerful than the manufacturers? One worthy of just as much consideration and just as much or more to be feared.

How can this best be done? In the meantime I suggest keep on getting them in. Get them in and go on with the education. Get them in on the life plan. A large number of intelligent men with a good large fund at their disposal, generating unity of purpose, aim, and object. Such a foe as above described, and so many other problems to solve, will ultimately bring out a leader that will coax us in some manner to act in concert, so as to make it impossible for manufacturers to give the word that will turn cities into a desert, or our farms either.

F. W. G.

OLIVER GETTING BUSY

At a well attended meeting of the Oliver Branch of the G. G. association, held at Cleeland School house, September 22nd, the following resolution was passed after a lengthy discussion of the Hudson's Bay railway project.

"Resolved, that we the members of the Oliver branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association strongly favor government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay railway, and that we endorse the plan of sending a delegate representing, if possible, each association in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to press our views upon the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa."

R. J. KEATING,
Oliver, Sask. Acting Sec.

ORGANIZATION NEEDS

I just dropped in to see you while passing through Moose Jaw. I have just come from Willow branch and was much struck with the outlook for the future of that country, from a farming point of view. I sounded one or two homesteaders on the subject of the Grain Growers' association, and found they knew nothing about it. In the brief time at my disposal I managed to interest two people in the association and the company, B. Derby and Mr. Powell, both of Deauton. Derby says he knows of you. I promised him some sample copies of The Guide, likewise Powell.

My idea is that the country south of Moose Jaw, right to the neighborhood of the United States, is a splendid place for organization work. As yet very little land is broken, but railways are coming in, and next year many homesteaders will have crops to market. I think if there was a little mission work done amongst them the bulk of these crops could be secured for the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but I believe that the sooner something can be done the better, as farmers are, generally speaking, slow thinkers, and take time to make their minds up. My regular

address is Box 37 Willow Bunch, Sask., but for the next few weeks I shall be at Alanda.

K. L. JOHNSON.

Moose Jaw, Sept. 22.

NEITHER DEAD, NOR DOZING

I notice that my name appears among the secretaries who have not made proper returns as you desire. I know I sent the report promptly, but in case it got lost in the mail, as I fear often is the case, the following statement may be of use.

We met, and organized on the 28th of March of this year. Named our branch "Orcadia," which is our post office address. Our association was formed by ourselves at a regular meeting. Everything was done by motions, moved, seconded, and carried. We have thirty-six members all annual. We have met so far in Mr. Dodges' house at Orcadia, Sec. 26—Twp. 26—Rge. 5. Mr. Dodges kindly placed his house at our disposal, but when winter comes, stable room may not be available for our teams, and I cannot say if the arrangement will be continued or not. Our officers are: President, John F. Ried; vice-pres., Ferdinand Jonat; sec-treas., John G. Stephens; directors, Jas. Sinclair, Orcadia; Frank Patterson, Yorkton; John Kiels, Orcadia; Jas. Dodge, Orcadia; August Grumut, York-

ton; George Wiles, Orcadia. Please make notice of this letter in The Guide, and correct the item, which was noticed by many, that proper return was not made.

J. HARVEY LANE.

Huronville, Sask.

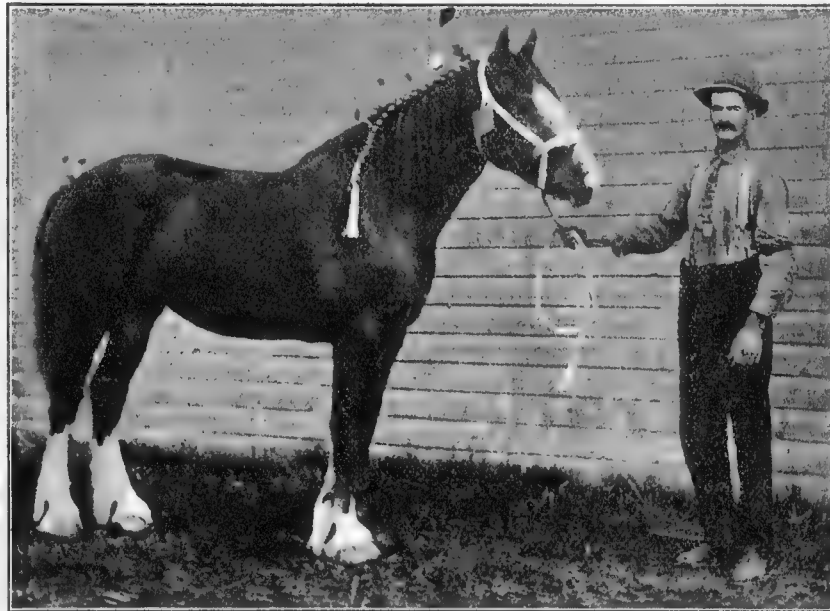
Note.—No coal, only through the combine. You must pay the piper.

IS THE SHOUTING OVER?

"The shouting and the tumult die, the captains and the kings depart." And when the mist has cleared away, we find to our amusement that the world is not so interested in the impression Luarier made on the western farmers as it is in the impression the western farmers made on Laurier.—Mercury.

"Yes," the manufacturers are no doubt wondering if the Grain Growers will back up their requests and deepen the impression they have made until it has the impress of a demand.

They are wondering, now that the tumult and shouting has died, what will be revealed when the mists are cleared away; wondering whether the captains and kings will really be there, truly revealed, a solid phalanx of determined Grain Growers, facing the manu-



Lady Madcap, two year old filly. Sire Everlasting
First Prize Winner in her class at Moose Jaw Fair, 1910. Owned by John Logan, Westview, Sask.

facturers, armed for the fray. Or will half the farmers and all the manufacturers be discovered entrenched on one side and half the farmers with the few hide bound partisans, on the other side? That is the question. Is the shouting over? Shall we forget, shall we forget? Shall it end in fog?

JOHN G. STEPHEN,

Orcadia, Sask. Secretary.

Note.—We are pleased to make corrections of this kind, and are anxiously awaiting the next letter from Orcadia.

GETTING INTERESTED

Will you kindly give me the name and address of coal companies from which we, as the Huronville G. G. A., could purchase coal by the car lot. I see in the columns of The Guide that there is an agitation among the farmers to send a delegation to Ottawa when parliament meets, to show the Dominion government that nothing short of government ownership of the Hudson Bay railway and terminal elevators and reduction in the tariff, will meet with the approval of the western farmers. This delegation may seem a large undertaking, but it would amply repay us in years to come if we succeeded in getting our requests granted.

Could not the central associations of these provinces secure a special rate from the railway companies; getting

THIRSTING FOR INFORMATION

My father, myself, and brother, each farming here, and all reading The Guide, thirst for further knowledge of your excellent organization. The nearest meeting place is, I believe, at Lawson, some twelve miles from here, and too far for us to attend, and besides we have plenty of good farmers in this district, and we should be conducting our own meetings. We think perhaps we could help the association, and ourselves, if we knew how. Will you please tell us? What would you consider the smallest quantity of grain profitable to ship by car? Please give me full directions for shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

HARRY T. COULE, Jr.,
Maplebury, Sask. Fairmead Farm.

Note.—We expect a branch to get to work at Maplebury.

A RISE IN MILK

"Saskatoon, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the milk dealers held here today it was decided to increase the price of milk from 10 cents a quart to 12 1/3 cents a quart and the price of cream from forty to fifty cents a quart."

Yes, milk dealers, fruit dealers, grain dealers, and every other dealer can organize but the farmers. What are these milk dealers kicking at any way? They measure their own milk, mix their own milk, skim their milk, put the price on their milk. What is the matter with them? But, Grain Growers, what do they do? Who measures their grain? Who grades it? Who sets the price on it? Who skims it? They kick, and kick, but do not know enough to get together and kick together. Where is our Gideon—our David? He will yet appear; and do valiantly. Then we shall raise a dust.

FARMERS' LOAN COMPANY

According to Hon. W. R. Motherwell's figures, a million acres of Saskatchewan's crop this year was a total failure. The most of this, according to the same authority, was in the very recently settled districts. Taking an average of 100 acres per farmer for rough calculation, it means that ten thousand new settlers have nothing whatever from their year's work with which to meet present obligations and to carry them through the coming year till another crop comes in. The deputy-sheriffs will have a busy winter. If ten thousand western farmers will each subscribe for two \$100 shares in a loan company, formed to finance hard-hit new settlers, they will give a practical demonstration of co-operation that will help to weld western farmers into a unit. If ten thousand each subscribe for two \$100 shares, \$2,000,000.00 of subscribed capital will be the result. A call of \$10 per share would probably be all that is needed. That can inconvenience no one seriously. But with \$2,000,000.00 of subscribed capital it should be possible to borrow British capital at 4 per cent, almost up to the extent of the 2,000,000.00 subscribed capital, by giving the stock as security. This has been done by other loan companies without anything like the security of 20,000 \$100 shares subscribed for by farmers, and there is no good reason why it cannot be done in this case.

If the loans are confined primarily to new settlers, if only small amounts are loaned, say not more than \$500 to one man, and if the loans are made even when a man cannot give gilt-edged security, the relief to men in hard circumstances will be great. Co-operative farmers' banks are run on similar lines in Quebec. Bad debts are almost unknown among these banks.

Will not the executive promptly take the simple initial steps in the formation of the company, and urge farmers to subscribe for shares in order to help to bear the burdens of the men who have been hard-hit by crop failures? If the company is formed, I will pledge myself, God willing, to give three days in this district at once, to getting farmers to subscribe for shares. We have had excellent crops and I believe fifty shares would be subscribed for here.

DAVID ROSS,
Strassburg, Sask.

Additional Alberta BETTER POST OFFICE SERVICE WANTED

At the last meeting of Summerview Union the resignation of Mr. Ritchie as secretary was accepted, and Mr. John M. Liddell was appointed to fill the vacancy. Our members have been very busy of late attending to harvesting and it has been difficult to give proper attention to matters of importance. This will be made up for at a later date though, when the members will have more time. Full particulars are being procured in regard to the Henderson fire, and at our next meeting we will discuss the question of co-operative stores.

The following resolutions were also adopted, "Whereas our petitions to the postmaster-general regarding a bi-weekly mail receives no consideration whatever, it is the opinion of this union that we are not receiving just treatment from the department. Members are obliged to use other distant offices, at a very great inconvenience, where mail can be procured daily and it is urgently requested by this union that we be granted a bi-weekly mail as soon as possible. Under the present process of enumeration no adequate idea of the amount of business that would be transacted is obtained."

The residents of this neighborhood are much above the average of the country in general education and therefore make much use of the mails. The present contractor is willing and able to take a contract for the extra service. The telephone system petitioned for last year is not yet under construction and as the township is closely settled many letters pass to and fro by private messengers. "Resolved that all candidates for membership of this union shall be men whose principal occupation is farming in this district and their names shall be submitted to a meeting of the union before being accepted."

The following telegraphic dispatch was sent out some time ago: "Particulars of a high colonization scheme of a semi-philanthropic nature, promoted by prominent Jewish bankers and merchants of France, England and Russia, were made public here by a prominent English financier visiting Winnipeg. The scheme is to colonize two hundred thousand of the persecuted Jews of lower Russia on farms which will be prepared for them in Alberta. Agents of the syndicate are understood to have been in the West for several weeks and to favor a large tract northwest of Edmonton. The present plan is to give the immigrants twenty years in which to pay for the farms."

This was thoroughly discussed by the members, with the result that the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved that this union objects to the settlement of this enormous body of foreign Jews and considers that settlers of a more desirable character are obtainable. Further that this resolution be reported to the general secretary."

Resolved that the U. F. A. council be

asked to consider whether the government can be induced to establish a commission to control the lumber industry of the province and to prevent exorbitant prices being charged, or whether the U. F. A. should establish lumber mills of its own.

J. M. LIDDELL, Secretary,
Pincher Station.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A MOTTO

At a meeting of Tan Y Bryn Union held on September 18, six new members were secured, and as a result of the work we have started it is anticipated that we shall capture a lot more at our next meeting. We have as our motto "Every farmer a member of the Union."

We hope to have a visit from one of the officers of the central association at an early date, if such can be arranged for.

We are also anxious to ascertain what steps the U. F. A. are going to take in regard to the Hudson's Bay railway being built and operated by the government. If it is proposed to have the members sign a petition we are prepared to help, and would even send a delegate if it was thought necessary.

Tan Y Bryn Union is situated about six miles from Crossfield and nine miles from Carstairs, and we shall be heard from frequently during the coming winter.

E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Carstairs.

SOME GOOD WORK

The members of Swan Hill Union are not going to be left behind when it comes to supporting the pork packing plant, and a bunch of fourteen contracts, aggregating 235 hogs per annum, have been forwarded to the general secretary. We will get some more too as soon as the busy season is over.

H. S. DJUVE, Secretary.

New Norway.

WEIGH SCALES ORDERED

The last regular meeting of Pearce Union was held on Saturday evening, September 18th, there being a large attendance of members. Ten new members joined the Union and we now have a membership of thirty-one. Guess this is going some, seeing that this was only our second meeting. The president and secretary received instructions to order a Canadian Fairbanks five ton pitless scales, at a price of \$135.00, f. o. b. Calgary as per the quotations secured by the general secretary. At the next meeting of this union it is the intention of the members to place orders for coal, providing the scales are installed by that time.

F. R. DALZELL, Secretary.

Monarch

FARMERS ARE BUSY

In sending in a request for more constitutions and reports of the last annual convention, J. Quinsey states that the farmers of Southern Alberta are very busy now, as the plows are now working in every direction after the recent heavy rains. However, the work of organization is going on rapidly and several new unions will be heard from in the course of the next few weeks.

HASTINGS COULEE BUSY

The members of Hastings Coulee Union are getting on fairly well at their meetings, which are well attended, but new members are scarce at the present time. We have a few members working in the interests of the pork packing plant and we are looking for a few more contracts in the near future, but everybody is busy harvesting just at the present time. We are also anxious to know what has been done in regard to gopher poisoning, and whether any steps have been taken towards asking the government to help furnish poison to kill off these pests. We are also anxious to get hold of the book "Sixty years on protection of Canada," so as to secure some information on the tariff.

ALMER H. JACKSON, Secretary.
Hastings Coulee.

TELEPHONES WANTED

Notwithstanding the pouring rain a largely attended meeting of the members of the Granum board of trade and local merchants and farmers was held in the Village Hall, Granum, on Tuesday evening, September 6th, for the purpose of adopting efficient measures for securing an extension of telephone communication between Granum and towns and villages to the east, namely, Barons, Noble,

MONARCH OAK HEATER

From \$5.00 Up



Try one of these heaters
for unequalled value,
the quality is good.

Burns hard coal, soft coal, or wood. It is a convenient, durable and effective heater of a neat and attractive design, has large feed door, large ash pit.

NOTE THESE FEATURES:

Heavy corrugated fire pot.
Loose foot rails to hook on.
Screw register drafts.
Heavy cast base.
High grade nickel on foot rails, top ring and drafts.

No.	Size Fire Pot	Ship- ping Weight	Price
11	10	70	\$ 5.00
13	12	85	6.85
15	14	110	8.75
17	16	135	10.75
19	18	155	12.75

Before buying your stoves or ranges write us, we have the quality and prices that will interest you.

C. S. JUDSON CO. 288 Princess St.
Winnipeg, Man.

Direct to Farmers

Fertile Okanagan Fruit Land

The Shuswap River Valley in the Upper Okanagan, British Columbia, is noted for its rich, deep, mellow soil. These characteristics are particularly noticeable in the Carlin Estate, which a reliable firm of B. C. land surveyors, after a thorough examination, describes as being first class bottom land composed of a deposit of silt and loam. We ourselves after a careful examination of this estate and the surrounding district, find that the land produces bumper crops of the highest priced vegetables—celery and tomatoes—as well as large and small fruits of exceptional quality.

At Armstrong, a few miles down the valley, similar soil to that of Carlin Orchards is producing thousands of dollars of celery annually on several acres owned by Mr. J. H. Patton.

Immediately across the river from Carlin Orchards, Mr. Waddell is getting splendid results from general farming, and his apple orchard is yielding bumper crops.

On all sides there are many similar instances proving that Carlin Orchards are eminently suited for fruit-growing and an intense system of farming. From such land as this one may obtain an independence with a small outlay of capital and labor, while living under desirable conditions and engaging in a pleasant occupation.

We offer 10 to 20 acre blocks in Carlin Orchards at from \$100 to \$125 per acre, a small payment down and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Some of the land is cleared, and the cost of clearing the balance is estimated by the engineers at from \$10 to \$40 per acre, most of it only \$20 to prepare ready for planting.

When in full bearing this land will be worth \$1000 per acre.

Investigate this proposition. Write now for full information and carefully prepared data.



Rogers, Black & McAlpine 524 PENDER STREET WEST
VANCOUVER, B.C.

You Can Do the Weekly Washing in SIX Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—and wringing too—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



Any Woman
Can Have a
1900
GRAVITY
WASHER

On 30 Days'
Free Trial

Don't send one cent. Try it first at our expense—if you are responsible. We'll pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands are in use and every user,

delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally.

G. G. C. BACH, Manager

The 1900 Washer Co., 337 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts. Winnipeg Branch: 374 Portage Ave.

Carmangay and Monarch, and intervening farms at Jumbo Valley, Rocky Coulee and other places. Mr. Thomas Andrews presided. The extensions referred to have been officially promised nearly a year ago, and the necessary poles were actually delivered in Granum, but for some reason unexplained these poles were subsequently shipped away, and extensions from Claresholm east, which had not been applied for until after the poles reached Granum, have been made, while

Granum is left out in the cold. It was resolved to telegraph to the official in charge of the telephone business of the provincial government, pointing out the urgency of Granum's telephone extension requirements, and asking that the necessary connections be made at the earliest possible date. If necessary, this action will be followed up by a largely signed petition from those commercially interested in the matter of local telephone extensions.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FARMS TO RENT

FARMS TO RENT—I WANT SEVERAL renters for my farms in the heart of the best flax and wheat growing districts in Saskatchewan. Apply direct to me by mail.—G. A. Sylte, Kindersley, Sask. 7-6

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SELECTED FARM of 480 acres, 350 cultivated, 140 summer fallow, 150 to be plowed this fall; \$35.00 per acre; ¼ down, balance in 4 years or to suit purchaser at 1 per cent. interest. Yearly increasing in value; good house and buildings; water, &c., &c. Or will rent for a few years at \$1,150.00 per annum to a good man with sufficient force.—A. R. McKenzie, Kawenda, P. O., Man. 10-5

SECTION FOR SALE—GOOD OPEN prairie in splendid wheat growing district. Market 2½ miles. For quick sale \$12,000. Cash \$1,500, balance easy terms.—165, Fleming, Sask. 10-1

POULTRY AND EGGS

BABBED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P. O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

PRIZE WINNING PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, \$3.00 each, \$5.00 pair.—A. J. Cole, Grasmere Farm, Wapella, Sask. 8-4

WANTED—TO BUY FROM 500 to 2,000 hens, scrub, for shipment Nov. 1st. Write at once, stating price and average age.—Darwin Harbicht, Ivor, Sask. 10-2

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—600 TONS CHOICE PRAIRIE Wool Wild Hay, with flat blade, "Blue Stem," a round green stem resembling Blue Joint. Pressed ready for delivery. Write J. J. Donnelly, Herbert Sask. 7-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information.

Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44 Wadena, Sask

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeds everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today

ROSEDALE FARM BEEKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS. Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P. O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; York-shire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BEEKSHIRE SWINE— Young Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

P. B. McLAREN, OLEAWATER, MAN. Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep; a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

PURE JERSEY COWS—LIDDELL, PIN- cher Station, Alberta. 7-6

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIE PUPS—FROM GOOD WORKING Stock.—P. Johnson, Greenway, Man. 6-6

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

WANTED—BUTTER AND EGGS, STRICT- ly fresh. Direct from the farmer.—J. N. Campbell's, 608 Portage Ave, Winnipeg. 7-6

LEGAL

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DE- puty District Registrar, Brandon) Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

ARTICLES FOR SALE & WANTED

WANTED, A GOOD HAY PRESS; GIVE full particulars.—J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 9-2

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.



Not Responsible

The beautiful young social worker who had written a volume of essays on "Life's Problems," few of which she had ever faced, learned from the woman who had faced most of them that the man who even manufactured a few private problems of his own had gone off on a terrific spree. "Oh, I am so sorry!" said the social worker. "He seemed to be doing so well. I can't understand it. Did he read my book, do you think?"

"Oh no, miss," said the woman reassuringly. "You ain't got no cause to worry. It wasn't that set him going."

His Ancestry

King Edward was very fond of his eldest grandson, and liked talking to him. When the little Prince was eleven his grandfather asked him what he was studying in his history lesson, and was told, "Oh, all about Perkin Warbeck." The King asked, "Who was Perkin Warbeck?" and the lad replied, "He pretended that he was the son of a king. But he wasn't; he was the son of respectable parents."

No Need to Worry

"Captain, is there no way in which the ship may be saved?" "None at all, sir. We are going to the bottom; but I would not worry about the ship, sir, if I were you—she is fully insured. You'd better find a life-belt."

Empty Titles

William Jennings Bryan once joked about American fondness for titles. "You all know of the colonel," he said, "who got his title by inheritance, having married Colonel Brown's widow? But once I met a general who got his title neither by inheritance, nor by service, nor by anything you could mention. 'General,' I said to him, 'how do you come by this title of yours, anyway?' 'Why, sir,' said he, 'I passed my youth in the flour trade, and for twenty-seven years was a general miller.' 'I know another titled man, Judge Green. 'Are you, sir,' I once asked him, 'a United States Judge or a Circuit Court Judge?' 'I ain't neither,' he replied. 'I'm a judge of hoss racin.'"

Frightened Off

He stood in a Blackpool street, a tin box in his hand, inspecting the lodging houses on the opposite side. "Mrs. Gamnill, late Mrs. Figgs, late Mrs. Crocker," he read from the front of one house. He picked up his box and walked rapidly away. "No blooming female Henry the Eighth for me," he said decisively.

Repentance

There was once a playwright who sat in the front row at the first night of a new piece of his own. This piece failed. It failed dreadfully. As the playwright sat, pale and sad, amid the hisses, a woman behind him leaned forward and said:

"Excuse me, sir, but, knowing you to be the author of this play, I took the liberty, at the beginning of the performance, of snipping off a lock of your hair. Allow me now to return it to you."

Holding His Own

Father.—I must study that young man of yours, daughter. I want to see how he takes hold of things that interest him. Daughter.—All right, dad. Just pop out suddenly on the piazza some night.—

Miss DePlayne.—Is it true that you said my face was enough to make a man climb a fence?

Mr. Dodge.—Well, I—er—meant, of course, if the man was on the other side of the fence.

Experienced

"Pshaw!" scornfully ejaculated the fond mother. "What do you know about babies?"

"Very little," humbly acknowledged the bachelor who had ventured an opinion, "except that some years ago I had considerable practice at being one."

Not Related

Michael McCarthy was suing the Swift Packing Co. in a Kansas City court. A colored witness was called. "Did you work at the plant?" he was asked.

"Yassir." "Do you know the foreman and the other officers?"

"Yassir."

"What were your relations with them?"

"Now, look here," said the witness, "I'm black and they's white. They ain't no relations of mine."

Wise Head

Plodder.—Your wife will raise a fine time when she comes home from the country and finds the house in such a plight. Why don't you tidy it up?

Gayboy.—If I did, she would swear there had been some woman here to keep things neat!

Overheard in the Subway

"Oh say, Mame!" said the very thin girl with the overpowering pompadour. "Yer know that swell feller we got talking to when we were in bathing down ter th' beach?"

Mame stopped her gum-chewing long enough to signify that she did.

"Well, after you left, he said some awful nice things to me. He said my arms reminded him of the Venus de Milo's."

Slow Death

A suburban chemist had been advertising his patent insect-powder far and wide. One day a man dashed into his shop and said excitedly:

"Give me another half-pound of your powder, quick, please!"

"Oh!" remarked the chemist as he proceeded to fill the order. "I'm glad you like the powder. Good, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the customer. "I have one cockroach very ill; if I give him another half-pound he'll die."

Take Your Choice

A young lady of the know-it-all variety was corrected by a friend for pronouncing Psyche "per-sish," and was told that "si-ke" was the proper way.

"Oh yes, I know," said the girl, tossing her head. "Some people call it 'si-ke,' others say 'pish-ky,' but I prefer 'per-sish'!"

No Witnesses

"You are charged with stealing nine of Colonel Henry's hens last night. Have you any witnesses?" asked the justice sternly.

"Nussah!" said Brother Jones humbly. "I 'specks I see sawtuh perculiah dat-uh-way, but it ain't never been mah custom to take witnesses along when I goes out chicken-stealin', suh."

Sure Evidence

"This country would be all right," said the traveller in a heathen land, "but it isn't civilized."

"That's where you go lame, stranger," rejoined the native. "Two per cent. of the population owns 90 per cent. of the land. What more civilization do you want?"

Couldn't Stand Exposure

The member of the legislature, of whom some graft stories had been circulated, was about to build a house.

"You will want a southern exposure, I suppose?" asked the architect.

"No, sir!" said the man. "If you can't build this house without any exposure, I'll get another architect."

THE GUIDE is the only paper published in Western Canada whose sole reason for existence is to support the farmers of this country in their demands for justice. Other publications may for a time take up the cudgels on behalf of the farmers, but there is not any guarantee of the permanency of such support. The control of such a paper may change hands or a new policy may be inaugurated at any time.

Had the existing publications filled the bill there would have been no need for the farmers to establish their own paper, but the fact that The Guide in a little over two years has secured a circulation of over 20,000 copies is pretty good evidence of the crying need for a publication whose chief business, first, last and always, is the support of the farmers' interests all the time.

The manufacturers and dealers throughout Canada and the United States are beginning to realize the power of The Guide and are extending their advertising to its columns. They will not, however, continue it unless it pays them and it will not pay them unless you—our readers—answer these advertisements and do your buying as far as possible from the dealers who insert them. Do this and you will save money and at the same time help to build up a big advertising revenue for The Guide, which will largely increase its effectiveness on your behalf.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

P. & O. ENGINE GANG PLOWS THE STRONGEST AND HEAVIEST MADE

We are the Pioneer Manufacturers of Engine Gang Plows. We have had the experience necessary to build plows that meet the demands of the exacting farmers of today.

P. & O. Mogul Engine Gang

Five Sizes—
5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Furrow



One of the leading plow men in the country said: "We have been up against the plow game; we have tried them all, but the Mogul is the latest and best, with new features not found on any others. Platform is level; levers bunched in the center, saving half the walking. Self-casting gauge wheels and rolling coulters which do not interfere with each other. Simple and strong."

P. & O. Senior Engine Gang

Four Sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottoms



The plow we have been making for years, the plow that is still doing business while other plows, weaker than ours, were strained or pulled to pieces long ago.

P. & O. Disc Engine Gangs

Three Sizes; 4, 5 and 6 furrow. The simplest, strongest and best disc plows made.

Write for our pamphlet on Traction Engine Plowing. It fully describes the P. & O. Plows and gives valuable information as to the capacity of the different sizes, etc. To get this particular pamphlet, ask for Catalog No. 153

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.
Canton, Illinois.


MY RHODE ISLAND REDS.
ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB
THE BEST FOR THE WEST

THE FARMER'S FRIEND -
THE FANCY'S DELIGHT!

-EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON -
GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
G.W. DEWELL, ABERNETHY,
SASKATCHEWAN

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE



Not affected by Heat or Cold.
Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris, and World's Fair.

MANUFACTURED BY
FRAZER LUBRICATOR COMPANY
Factories: ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK

NICHOLSON & BAIN, Agents
WINNIPEG, MAN.

What an American Learned in England

Continued from Page 8

(barring a few of the more intelligent and philosophic ones, like my Chamber of Commerce friend), they would be highly insulted. Like most of us in America, they have but the vaguest idea of what a Socialist is, but they know that he is some sort of a "disturbing element," beyond the pale, and altogether unfashionable and disgraceful. So they are not it. If then, waiving the ugly word, you suggest that their course discourages capital and tends to industrial stagnation, they will stare at you, and ask you what you expect them to do. "Why, do as we do," you reply. "Leave these enterprises to private capital. Money, then, having opportunity for an adequate return, will come in and you will be prosperous."

What is Prosperity?

"What is prosperity?" they ask you. Then you produce your figures of greater national wealth and higher per capita wealth, only to be met, by another blank stare. Somehow your figures do not make any great impression on them; for, to feel wealthy, they say, they must have the money in their own pockets, not in their neighbor's. They seem, moreover, stubbornly and stupidly unwilling to make the sacrifice necessary to have a few millionaires in the community. They ask you:

"How much do you pay in America to ride on a trolley? What does your gas cost you? Your water, electricity, telegraph messages, telephone? Do you get back anything on your grocery bills? What do you pay for a suit of clothes?"

Now I have not undertaken to say that the British people as a whole are better off than the American people; I am only showing some ways in which we may learn from you.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has a population of 411 to a square mile; England alone has a population of 557 to a square mile; the United States, not counting Alaska or any of the dependencies, has 25.6 people to a square mile. There are twenty-two States in the Union that are each larger than England; Texas is four and a half times as large; California, New Mexico, and Montana are each more than twice as large as England, and each is larger than the whole United Kingdom, Texas being considerably more than twice as big. Considering this great advantage that we have over the people in England, together with our vast superiority in productivity of soil, in timber, in mineral deposits, water-power, and other natural resources, it would be conclusive evidence of something radically wrong with our economic conditions (or at least a prodigious superiority of theirs) if there were not greater opportunities in this country and the general welfare much better. And yet it is true that it costs more to live in the United States, speaking generally, than it does in England—costs more not only in money but in labor. While wages are higher when estimated by the ratio of exchange, which is based upon the amount of gold each will purchase, if we estimate it in power to purchase the necessities and luxuries of life, English wages are higher than ours.

THE BRITISH LAND QUESTION

Conservative newspapers in Great Britain have for weeks exhibited much uneasiness on the part of land monopoly interests regarding the valuations for land taxes under the Lloyd-George budget which are now in process of adjustment. "The Tory papers continue," as one observer has stated it, "an active campaign against Lloyd-George's land taxes, and the Daily Telegraph and Mail are filled with columns of daily letters from all kinds of persons, including that historic figure, the desolate widow with small means, who figures in every such controversy, and the militant army officer who makes a resounding call for passive rebellion against the wicked budget and predatory chancellors." This outcry appears, now, from the following comment in the cable letter of T. P. O'Connor, M. P., to the Chicago Tribune of the 18th., to have "received a severe blow by the

courageous action of Lloyd-George in summoning all of his enemies and critics to a public conference. This conference blew sky high many of the stupid or hypocritical criticisms, and Lloyd-George is more confident and courageous than ever."—The Public.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN ARKANSAS

Complete returns from the vote in Arkansas on Amendment No. 10 to the state constitution providing for the Initiative and Referendum, are still lacking. Even in Little Rock complete returns from only 15 counties were at hand as late as the 16th. These showed a total vote of:—

30,014 for governor.

20,942 for the amendment.

6,476 against the amendment.

For its adoption the amendment must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election. Assuming that the vote for governor is the highest, the amendment has 5,934 votes to spare in those 15 counties; and Geo. J. King, who canvassed the State for the amendment, concludes from these complete returns and "fragmentary reports and general statements" from the rest of the state that the amendment has been adopted "beyond all doubt."

HOW THE WORLD MOVES

Two months ago the conservatives expected to control the conservation congress and to humiliate Gifford Pinchot. Instead he controlled the congress and they left it beaten and disgruntled. Two months ago the stand-patters said that progressive Republicanism was a product of the West. Since then New Hampshire has spoken and has proved that all the people of this nation feel alike. What two months in recent history have done so much? Cannon gone. Aldrich done for. Ballinger going. Sherman discredited. The tariff bill deserted. Republican leadership changed. Taft given a short shift in the Republican conventions of five states. On the other hand Murdock has become a national congressional leader. Stubbs has become a national figure. Roosevelt has taken control of the majority leadership of the Republican party. Pinchot has been endorsed by the conservation forces. La Follette has triumphed over his enemies. And all in sixty short days. We are moving gently but firmly to the time when this nation will pass from the control of the great interests into the hands of the people.—Emporia Gazette. (Ill.)

POLITICS IN THE HOME, AND THE HOME IN POLITICS

Here is a new argument for woman suffrage. It is presented by the governor of Wyoming, who has had plenty of opportunity to study the subject and draw conclusions. The governor says that instead of disrupting the home it elevates it. "Politics is talked freely in the family circle and political questions are settled by intelligent discussion. The children grow up in an atmosphere that encourages debate of public questions. "In other words, the day of the monologue is over and father is no longer the lecturer on politics and political economy. As for mother, she is presumably able to hold up her end of the argument in questions apart from domestic science, the government of children, the regulation of servants and the encouragement of the latest fashions. And as for the children, they absorb unconsciously, even if they are not profoundly interested. The table and the family circle become the arena of political debate, and the results are healthful and stimulating. So says the governor of Wyoming, who speaks as one having authority and not necessarily as the scribes. Politics, then, is to become a natural avocation and not merely a special business.—Chicago Examiner.

NEW ENGINE GANG PLOW

The Parlin and Orendorff Company of Canton, Illinois, pioneer manufacturers of engine gang plows, have added to their list a new one which is known as the "P and O Mogul." The Mogul is made in five sizes, from 5 to 12 bottoms, each bottom controlled from the platform in front by an individual lever and the levers are bunched together in the center of the platform, and are all within arm's reach. These plows have attained a very wide reputation during the past two years. Farmers interested in engine gang plows should write the company for a copy of their pamphlet entitled "Traction Engine Plows."

H.B.K. BRAND

BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRTS



This guarantee seal is on the certificate attached to each H.B.K. Buckskin Shirt. Buttons sewed on by hand—can't come off. Buttonholes bar tacked—can't break. Seams all double stitched and anchored—can't rip.

CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

BY MAIL

Buy your Cigars by the box through the mail. You will find it much cheaper and you get better Cigars. Send for our Price List of Clear Havana Smokers.

Alfonso Juez Magnificos

These favorite brands are made by practical workmen in Canada to save the duty. Your name and address will bring our Price List.

THOMAS LEE
DISTRIBUTOR WINNIPEG

SEYMOUR HOTEL

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stone's throw from the hotel entrance.

JOHN BAIRD, PROPRIETOR

Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all Trains

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

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Plain Philosophy

By "COG"

Don't you despise one of these fellows who approaches you confidentially and tells you how if he didn't consider him? If one of your best friends he could never tell you about it, etc., and then he starts in and describes each and every one of your various faults and flaunts them in your face and revels in them, and leaves you feeling like a liar, thief and blackguard? Don't you bate him ever after? Notwithstanding their many protests of friendship, I don't think they have any. And the worst of it is that you can't "get to them" in the right way. They are generally so stuck on themselves that mere words will not suffice and assault and battery sends you to court. But many times the satisfaction of "climbing your dear friend's frame" is worth the hard earned shekels that the unfeeling justice divorces you from. Oh, isn't it awful?

And don't you like that fellow who comes up to you on the street when you've had a little hard luck, and slaps you on the back and holds out his hand and tells you how well you're looking. Maybe he slips in a little something about your virtues, and nary a word of your faults, and you leave him feeling the sun shines just as brightly as it always did, and the birds sing just as sweetly, and it's a pretty good old world after all. Say, don't you simply love that sort of a fellow? It's that sort of thing that makes life worth living. Get in with the good word. Say it now to the first fellow you meet and don't wait until he's turned up his toes and say it at his funeral. What this world needs is more taffy and less epitaphy.

I note that Teddy Roosevelt has put one over again on the stand-patters down in New York state. I wonder if there's any man on the continent that really has an inside knowledge of that man. Who can forecast with any degree of certainty what he'll do next. One day the papers have him sticking a knife into his Excellency Bill Taft, and the next day the two are having a veritable love feast. The plutocrats say he is a muck-raker and the socialists say he is of the plutocracy. But the large majority of the middle class, the bulwarks of the nation, will cheer their eye-teeth loose for Teddy, and as long as he has them whooping it up he ought to come out all right.

"It's easy enough to be pleasant
When life goes along like a song,
But the man who's worth while
Is the man who can smile
When everything goes dead wrong."

From all this smile talk that I constantly indulge in don't get the idea that I'm one of those placid mortals who wouldn't let their spirits get ruffled for a farm. There's a time to smile and pass unpleasant things off, there's a time to sit tight and not commit one's self one way or another, and there's a time to get up on your hind legs and holler and tear things loose generally. But we'll all have to admit that the pleasantest situations are those in which we may smile. But I sure do like to see a man, or a woman, tear loose and make things hum when he, or she, has sufficient provocation.

I just ran across a new's item that's rather interesting. It states that a great

many Englishwomen have taken to toads for pets. The item explains that they are so delightfully ugly and blend so well with Oriental furnishings in vogue at present. (I should think they would). Others pass up the toads and lavish their affections upon spiders. (Nice companionable sorts of birds are spiders). But the news item assures us that they make the best kind of pets, so we'll let it go at that. It states that they are adorable companions. (Getting pretty slushy). And then we come to the amazing news that the Countess of Warwick is very fond of a pet ant-eater. Wonder whether she prefers it stewed, roasted, fried, broiled or fricassaded?

She also revels in the company of a small elephant and a marmoset. (Now what the deuce is a marmoset?) that she carries on her arm. This thing has me curious. I'm going right in to the dictionary and find out what Webster has to say about it. Well, I'm back and the mystery is as deep as ever, but let's probe it. Here's the definition: "Marmoset, a grotesque figure, a monkey, an ugly little boy." It's a cinch that none of these high-brows would be carrying around an ugly little boy. That would incline too much toward humanity. That reduces the mystery to the monkey and the grotesque figure, but as a monkey is rather a grotesque figure I guess it's safe to decide on the monkey. Nice thing to have around. Another startling announcement. The Princess Troubetsky, (whoever she is), finds joy in a pet wolf. (She'll be lucky if she's not found in it some day). But here's the crowning touch to the item. "The vulture fad is spreading in England." (Unfeeling journalist, to leave us in suspense and not tell us how and why they are used.) Aren't you glad that you are just a plain, commonplace person?

There is an old story that is a favorite in the Southern States. It's about an aged darkey who was giving his experiences at a revival meeting. His theme was the efficiency of prayer. "The trouble is," he said, "that 'bout half the time we doan pray for the right sort er thing. Now I'll jus' give one of my 'periences. You all know about those fin white Plymouth' Rocks ob Majah Brown's. I dun prayed and prayed fo the good Lawd to sen' me one of those until I gits tired ob it. Den I prayed fer de Lawd to sen' me to git one ob dose chickens. And he dun sen' me the ve'y nex' night."

I don't know as the old darkey proved much about the real efficiency of prayer but his experience sure sets us some morals. It's alright to pray for power to get things done but when we start to petition Heaven to have some one else to do what we want done He's not going to give the prayer favorable consideration. And I don't blame Him. Pray for power to live right and try to accomplish your tasks in the proper way by yourself. By the way, that binder that is still out in the field can never be prayed under cover. Get busy.

Some Sense to This

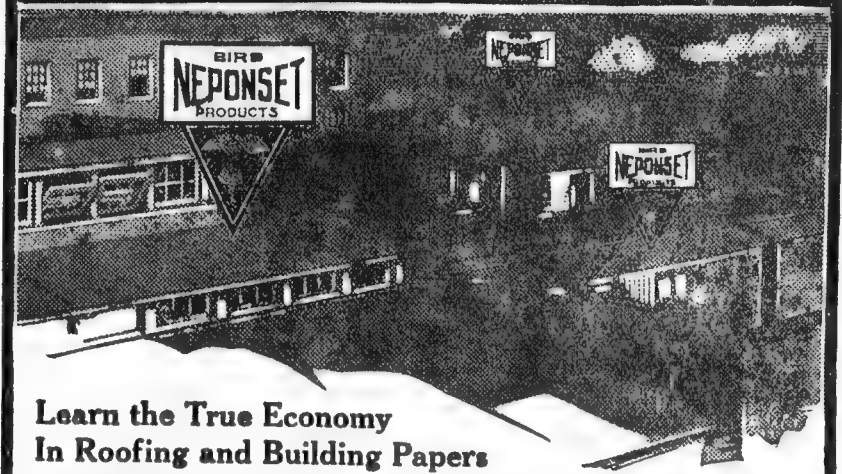
"He loves me, he loves me not," murmured the romantic summer boarder.
"You must have picked a thousand daisies to pieces to-day," remarked the old farmer.
"Possibly I have."
"Couldn't ye play the game just as well with potato bugs?"

WHEN SENDING PHOTOGRAPHS

Our readers should be very careful when sending photos to THE GUIDE to see that a full description of the scene and the name and address of the sender is plainly written on the back of the photo, also whether or not the photo is to be returned. Unless this is done there are very strong likelihood of errors being made. Many photographs of houses and barns sent to THE GUIDE are spoilt by not having scenery included. This is a hint for amateur photographers to make their work artistic. We are glad to receive attractive photographs of farm scenes (but not threshing scenes), farm stock, and especially pure bred horses and cattle.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

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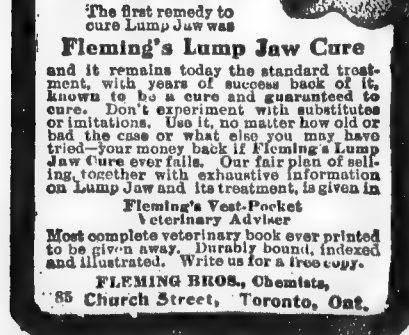


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VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00

CONDITION POWDER

Homesteader, Alta.—I have a horse that has worked all summer and notice that he has fallen away in flesh more than the rest. Is there any condition powder or any medicine I could give him to build him up?

Ans.—Have your horse's mouth looked at as soon as possible as his teeth may want attending to. Have the following powders made up:

Sulphate of Iron 2 ounces.
Gentian Root 3 ounces.
Potassium Nitrate 2 ounces.
Nux Vomica 1½ ounces.
Mix well and give one large teaspoonful in feed three times daily.

I treat it. Is there any chance of saving mare?

Ans.—Keep the part thoroughly clean by bathing foot in a solution of creoline. Then inject a one in a thousand solution of bi-chloride mercury. Then dust into the wound iodoform, and put oakum over the wound and apply bandage. If you can possibly procure a poultice boot, put one over this dressing, so as to prevent any dirt or soilage getting into the wound. As the mare is valuable, I would strongly advise you to call in the nearest veterinary surgeon as this seems to be a very serious case.

HORSE WITH CATARRH

Constant Reader, Birnie, Man.—I have a horse nine years old, commenced running at left nostril, last February, since April has run at both nostrils, chiefly when he bends his head to drink. A kind of thick matter, color of cream. Horse has a good appetite and has no cough. What would you advise to give him?

Ans.—Give your horse the following: Potassium iodide 3 ounces. Divide into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning. Keep nostrils well sponged out and if necessary inject a weak solution of salt. Have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon as it may be necessary to trephine the sinews and have the parts treated antiseptically.

STIFF HORSE

Subscriber, Corinne, Sask.—I have a black horse about 12 years old. It was alright at night, but the next morning he was all stiffened up. Could not walk, or get his head down to the ground, and seems weak. Eats well and drinks if the pail is held up to him. Spreads his hind legs and humps his back. Is it his kidneys?

Ans.—If possible have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon at once, if not give the following: Potassium bitrate, 3 ounces; sulphate of magnesia, 3 ounces. Mix well and give one tablespoonful in food, three times daily. Apply across the loins a bag containing hot oats and keep in place with a blanket. Feed soft feed, such as bran mash and soft grain.

MARE LOSING HAIR

J. B. B., Rosewood, Man.—Seven year old driving mare started to lose her hair last winter in patches about the size of five cent pieces, around neck, shoulder and flank. Seems to have a little scurf in the skin, but is not at all itchy, apparently all right in other ways. What would you recommend for this?

Ans.—Give your mare the following: Fowlers' solution of arsenic 8 ounces, one teaspoonful in feed three times a day, also apply externally the following: Sulphur, 4 drams; prepared lard, 2 ounces. Apply to parts affected once daily.

ITCHY PIGS

T. D. G., Benito, Man.—Little pigs, four months old, have small scales on top of shoulders and back, itchy. I feed them on boiled potatoes, with chops or shorts. They eat well, have good run in grass. What must I feed them with to stop this itching?

Ans.—Wash your pigs off with warm water and English soft soap, to which add a little creoline. Change the food for a few days and feed warm bran, to which add one tablespoonful of Epsom salts for each pig once a day.

OPEN JOINT

J. F. M., Carroll.—I have a valuable mare which had a nail run into its foot, which caused an open joint. How should

PROGRESSIVE JOURNALS

As many readers want more information along special lines the following list of publications is given to fill the need:—

The Free Trader, 8 Victoria Street, Westminster, England. Published by the Free Trade Union, monthly. Subscription 1 Shilling per year. Devoted entirely to Free Trade the world over.

The Equity Series, 1520 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. Published quarterly. Subscription 50c. per year. Devoted to Direct Legislation, Scientific Politics and Progressive Government.

The Public, Elseworth Building, 357 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Published weekly, \$1.00 per year. A journal of fundamental democracy. Devoted to, Public Ownership; Direct Legislation; Taxation of Land Values and Reforms along all lines.

The Co-operative Journal, Oakland, California. Published monthly, 50c. per year. Devoted to co-operation on the Rochdale system.

International Co-operative Bulletin, Zurich, Switzerland. Published monthly. Official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance.

Land Values, 20 Tothill Street, Westminster, England. Published monthly, 1s. 6d. per year. Devoted to Taxation of Land Values.

The Canadian Co-operator, Brantford, Ont. Published monthly. 50c. per year.

Official organ of the Co-operative Union of Canada. Devoted to Co-operation on the Rochdale system.

The Scottish Co-operator, 263 Wallace Street, Kingston, Glasgow, Scotland. Published weekly, 9 shillings per year. Devoted to progress, economy and co-operation.

The Co-operative News, Manchester, England. Published weekly, same type as Scottish Co-operator.

Woman's Journal, 588 Bolston Street, Boston, Mass. Published weekly, \$1.50 per year. Official organ of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

Co-operation, 1123 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Published monthly, \$1.00 per year. Devoted generally to the co-operative movement.

American Co-operative Journal, 253 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Published monthly, \$1.00 per year. Organ of the Farmers Associations of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska.

Twentieth Century Magazine, Boston, Mass. Published monthly for \$2.00 per year. Very able journal. Devoted to progress along all lines. Edited by B. O. Flower, one of the ablest and most progressive writers on the continent. Devoted to Direct Legislation, Public Owner hip, Equal Suffrage, and the Rule of the people generally.

Cholly.—May I have the next waltz? Widow.—Yes, but dance slow, as I only recently went into mourning.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Book Review

JANEY CANUCK IN THE WEST, by Emily Ferguson.

This is one of the new books on Western Canada that has been published during the last few months and consists of a series of sketches dealing with many of the interesting phases of Western life. The writer is evidently a keen lover of nature, and paints with cheerful colors the beauties of the various seasons in the Prairie Land. She writes of life as seen in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and is refreshing in her frankness. It is a book which will be interesting to every Western reader and of special interest to English-speaking people who intend sometime to make their home in Western Canada. The imperialistic note is sounded when she speaks on the harvest. "It is on this great mountain of grain too that the federation of the Empire will largely stand. Interdependent, the colony shall feed the mother-land and in return shall receive protection against the covetous claws of the world."

Thus she speaks of King wheat:—"Who so great as to pen the song of the wheat? Who can sum up its epic? From its sibilant swish on the wide-flung steppes to the whirl and crunch under the wheels of the mill. Wheat sums up the tale of the race. Like love, wheat rules the court, the camp, the grove. It makes or breaks the world of men. Wheat is blood. Wheat is life. Who can sing its song?"

Western house architecture the writer describes with Thoreau, "A tool-box with a few auger holes bored in it to admit light and a hook to fasten down the lid at night."

Following are a few extracts:—

"Matrimony is the only game of chance the clergy favor."

"The unequal distribution of trousers and skirts in Western Canada makes countless thousands mourn."

On sleeping in a Doukhobor house she says:—"I gasped and suffocated and thought longingly of the dress mentioned by Rabelais as—'Nothing before, nothing behind, with sleeves of the same.'"

"The Padre tried to light the lantern so that I might use it as a foot-warmer, but the oil had frozen and the wick refused to ignite."

"I like to follow in the wake of the gang plows, that I may drink in the odor of the newly turned earth. It is the most strangely subtle odor in all the world. It is the concentrated essence of the four seasons."

"It is better to have lived and lied than never to have lied at all."

"Lying is not one of the Westerners' failures, it is his success. He is a liar of the finest courage. He has a fine genius and consummate panorama of fancy."

"I have been keeping a record of the bites I have had since the beginning of the season, also of the mosquitoes killed. They balance up thus:— Bites, 583, 672, 154, 871. Deaths, 13."

"In the East it is a question of 'Who's who,' and in the West it is 'What's what.'"

The book is written in the most interesting manner with a wealth of originality, and the author's comment upon Western customs and habits are the result of keen observation. The book is illustrated with pen and ink sketches of various

Western characters, animals, flowers and scenery. This book will be supplied to any of the readers of the GUIDE for \$1.50 post paid, by writing to the Book Department of the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FREIGHT RATE DISCRIMINATION

Rates on oats in car lots recently quoted by the C. N. R., to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., show clear discrimination. The rate quoted on a carload of oats from Davis (second station east of Prince Albert) on the C. N. R. to Macleod, Alta., was 45 cents per hundred pounds; and from Davis to Calgary, 42 cents per hundred pounds. On the other hand, the rate from Davis to Port Arthur, which is nearly twice the distance from Davis to Macleod, is 23 cents per hundred pounds.

USEFUL INFORMATION

There have reached the GUIDE recently two bulletins, Nos. 19 and 20, of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina bulletin No. 19 contains all those portions of the Annual report of the department for 1909 which are of interest or value to farmers, and this forms a volume of handy size which contains nothing but meaty readable matter. A few of the subjects covered in bulletin 19 are fairs and institutes, inquiry into live stock interests, creamery and poultry data,

and a discussion of the harvest help question. This bulletin also contains a number of the best addresses delivered by experts at recent provincial gatherings.

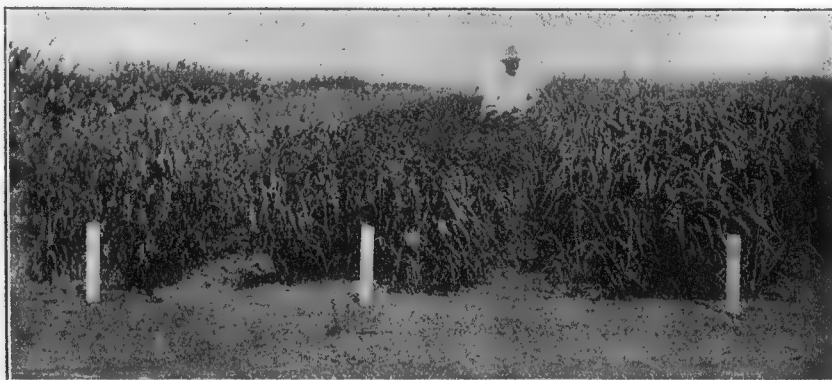
Bulletin No. 20 contains the estimated yield of grain crops by crop districts, a map of the districts, and other data concerning the 1910 crop. Either or both of these bulletins may be obtained free by addressing a postal card to the Department of agriculture at Regina.

We are also advised that a supply of bulletin No. 18 in which the question of the soil packer and its use is fully discussed, is still available for free distribution.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

It is conceded by the Republicans of Arizona that the Democrats pledged to the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, have carried the constitutional convention by a large majority of the delegates, and that these provisions are certain to be embodied in the constitution that will be voted upon by the people and then be submitted to the congress.

In New Mexico the Republicans have elected a large majority of the delegates, but some of them are pledged individually for the measure by their constituents, notwithstanding the hostility of the Republican leaders, to vote for Direct Legislation; and there are besides a group of fusionists who are also pledged to the measure. The fusionists were elected without opposition upon an understanding that they would support Direct Legislation. If all pledges are kept, there will be a majority of two for Direct Legislation in the convention. But it is not expected that all the pledges will be kept. The hostile pressure—corporation at home and political at Washington—is reported to be very insistent. It is believed, however, that the opposition of Direct Legislationists, if the constitution comes to the polls without a Direct Legislation clause, will be strong enough to defeat it; and as influential aspirants for gubernatorial, senatorial and congressional honors are extremely solicitous for statehood, it is expected that a compromise may be made—probably for some form of Referendum without the Initiative.—The Public.



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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

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OBJECTS

To scatter Sunshine everywhere.
 To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To care for the blind from infancy.
 To maintain the Girls' Club room.

MOTTO

Each one of us owns to some failing,
 Though some may have more than the rest,
 But there's no good in heedlessly railing
 'Gainst those that are striving their best.
 Remember a good word spoken complain-
 ing,
 May blight every effort and plan,
 Which a kind word would help in attaining
 So say a kind word if you can.

Dear Friends:—If we could only realize the power of a kind word. The many hearts that are lost "just because" the loving word and kindly smile was forgotten. As the farmer who sows good seed generally reaps a goodly harvest, so if we sow only acts of kindness, love and sympathy, we shall reap a bountiful harvest, of happiness and joy. If ugly weeds have sprung up in your life, pull them up and plough the land again. Sow with a generous hand. Pause not for toil or pain. Then scatter with a generous hand the good seed of an unselfish, kindly life, and your harvest of joy and love

and peace shall be bountiful indeed while waiting for the Autumn which brings the sheaves of golden grain.

Remember, that, no matter how heavy your own burden may be; there are others whose burdens are heavier still. As you try to lighten the burdens of others be assured your own burdens will grow lighter.

So many people say I am too poor to help much, but it is the tiny every-day kindnesses that are needed so badly, in our work. One cent is not much, but if one hundred cents come together much can be done; so that I want my readers to remember that "only" a cent is very often a great help to me. If you cannot afford the cent, well, say a kind word or give a loving smile to some one you meet and the kind word or smile may save some soul from despair and be of untold help to some soul in need. Laughter and love, the kindly word of appreciation, for any kindness shown are the greatest factors in human happiness.

MARGARET.

GLADNESS EVERYWHERE

Once in a while the sun shines out
 And the summer skies are a perfect blue,
 Once in a while midst clouds of doubt,
 Hope's brightest cloud comes peeping through.
 Our paths lead down by the meadows fair,
 Where the blossoms nod and smile,
 And we lay aside, once in a while, our cross of care.
 Oh Life can be summer from start to end,
 If we always allow good and bad to blend,
 And not get bitter when troubles arise
 But take all as it comes with glad surprise.

BABY MINE

Good-night, little boy,
 I've counted your toes,
 I've kissed all your fingers
 And rumpled your nose.

Good-night, summer baby,
 The day's gone away,
 The big, tired darkness,
 Doesn't know how to play.

Good-night, little baby,
 My arms are the bed,
 My heart is the pillow,
 My love is the spread!

A SAD CASE

A farmer living at Clandeboye, near St. Louis Fresh Air Home, has had the misfortune to lose fourteen cows, through some accidents. As he had no crop in this year, having given up the land to pasturage, his entire living for this season has been lost. The Modern Woodmen of America and the Sunshine Guild gave a concert at St. Louis school house on Friday night which proved a great success. The proceeds will go to the fund which the Modern Woodmen intend to raise to replace this very heavy loss.

IN THE DARK

I remember well, when I was a child,
 And would sometimes wake in the night,
 I would put out my hand to my mother there,
 And she'd hold it firm and tight.

And, somehow, I seemed less afraid in the dark,
 As she held my hand in hers.
 Oh, the thought of those hours when I felt her near,
 A memory deep it stirs.

Full many a year has passed since then,
 I have had my hour of pain,
 But beneath the touch of that hand of hers,
 I build my hopes again.

SUNSHINE BLIND BOY

Harold Green returned to school yesterday and will remain there two years. He is a very bright boy and wonderfully improved by his stay at Brantford. His outfit was very nice but not quite complete as he still requires three pairs of short pants, and three shirts, and three pairs of stockings.

In this existence, dry and wet,
 Will overtake the best of men—
 Some little shift o' clouds 'll shet
 The sun off now and then;
 They ain't no sense as I can see
 In mortals sich as you and me,
 A-faultin' Nature's wise intents,
 And lockin' horns with Providence.

GOT HER PIN

Dear Margaret:—Thank you so much for the lovely pin and membership card you sent me. I feel quite proud to think I am a member of the "Sunshine Guild." I mean to do my very best to always keep bright and cheerful, and look on the sunny side of everything and with God's help I will do my best to help those who are in trouble.

MAPLE LEAF.

Ninga, Man.

I am so pleased to think, dear friend, you will try to help all those in need. All around each one of us are people in need of our help and sympathy. We must do our best to cheer them.
 We cannot all have gold and silver to command; but we can all give, what is equal and very often of greater value—our time, our thoughts, our energies, our sympathy. It is the happy workers who do the most good. The services that count are those which are performed kindly, sweetly, graciously, and with a smiling face. The deeds that are really helpful are done with the heart as well as the hand. Write often dear girl and tell in any way that I can help you.

MARGARET.

WILL ADOPT BABY

Dear Margaret:—I see in this week's GUIDE two baby boys to be adopted. Would you kindly let me have full particulars about them as I do so want to adopt a baby boy. I have no boys of my own, only one girl at home and she is very fond of babies. If I can have one I will give it all a mother's love and care just as if it were my very own. I should like to know if the baby is healthy and of what parents it comes, if this is not giving you too much trouble I hope. I am not a member of the Sunshine Guild but I should very much like to be if you will send me particulars. We live five

miles from Pincher station, on a ranch of our own, I am very fond of farm and country life. I came to Canada from England about twenty years ago Hoping to hear from you soon.

MRS. N. H. N.

Helmerhurst, Alta.

The babies are both very pretty, one has blue and the other brown eyes. Both are thoroughly healthy. Can you come to Winnipeg and see them as you can then judge which you would like to have. Two references must be sent in. I am forwarding membership card and button.

MARGARET.

SENT MAGAZINES

Dear Margaret:—I am sending some magazines which I hope may help along the good work. I am an interested reader of the Sunshine Guild and would like to become a member.

RUTH MOORHEAD.

Milestone, Sask.

Many thanks for magazines. Glad to welcome you to our Guild. I am sending membership card and button, and hope you will wear it every day.

MARGARET.

HELPS AT HOME

Dear Margaret:—I would like to be a member of the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild. I go to school every day. I wash the dishes for my mother sometimes. I carry the water in some-times for my sister and my mother. I play with my dollie.

LOTTIE CATHRO.

Waldeck, Sask.

Dear child:—Your little letter gave me the greatest delight. The Sunshine kind acts are just lovely and I am sure mother enjoys her little sunbeam.

MARGARET.

A. G. McK.:—Your offering of clothing is gladly accepted as they are always counted as among our "urgent" wants. Write again.

MARGARET.

A Ripping Good Patent to Prevent Ripping

THE **H.B.K. BRAND** PATENT RIPPLES GLOVE

IS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP

Stylish Comfortable Durable



H.B.K. PATENT RIPPLES TIPS.

Always looks neat on the hand. Always easy to wear and work in, because it has no seams to hurt the hand.

Will outwear three ordinary gloves, because the finger tips are protected by extra pieces of leather, concealing the seams and **PROTECTING THE STITCHING.**

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Ask your dealer to show you this wonderful glove. Has to be worn to be appreciated.

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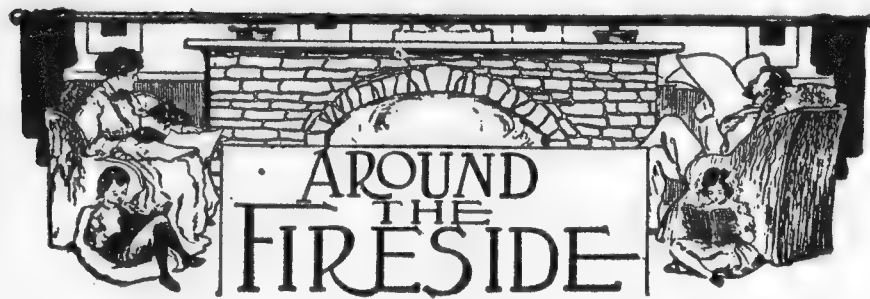
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Makes lighter, whiter, better flavored bread—produces more loaves to barrel.

PURITY FLOUR



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Bread Making

Considering the antiquity of the homely and simple art of breadmaking, originating as it did in prehistoric obscurity, there appears to have been ample time for the human race to have attained universal perfection in this domestic labor.

When history began, bread was already on the scene.

Nevertheless, readers of even comparatively modern records bearing upon social conditions up to and including the romantic period covered by that "Prince of story-tellers," Sir Walter Scott, who peerlessly presents a series of early breakfasts and late suppers in hidden cavern, on mountain slope, in forest glade or rocky glen, by stream or lake or river, or wheresoever emergency, that inexorable arbiter of man's destiny, dictated, may well conclude that bread was an unknown quantity at that lawless date, as fish and flesh, eggs and oatmeal, wine and whisky formed the staples of diet in wide areas of country and bread was seldom seen.

However wantonly flighty Fate may have robbed this interesting period of its "daily bread," there is no shadow of doubt that breadmaking was practiced by our "forbears" as far back in the dim past as the Stone Period, estimated variously to have had prestige anywhere from a century or two B.C. to the 5th century. Excavations made among the ruins of dwellings, scattered along the banks of the Swiss lakes, and occupied by our prehistoric ancestors revealed quantities of bread preserved by a carbonizing process or, plainly, a burning of the bread to a crisp by the fires that so often destroyed the pile dwellings of these early tenants of the earth. It would seem too that breadmaking was even then "farmed" to a considerable extent as one heap of bread discovered weighed nearly forty pounds.

Bread in Scripture

In scriptural records it is found that Abraham, on the plains of Mawre, anxious to extend hospitality to the three angels, offered "to fetch a morsel of bread," and then required Sarah "to make ready three measures of meal, knead it and make cakes upon the hearth." And again, Lot in the corrupt city of Sodom sought to refresh the two angels by making "a feast, and baking unleavened bread." It is inferred that both the leavened and unleavened breads were then used.

Some time later the Egyptians, who assumed the custody of breadmaking and we are told brought this art to a very high state of perfection. They are said to have used "several kinds of flour" and aromatic ingredients; and indeed Pharaoh's chief baker, who has become immortalized by sharing the prison cell of Joseph, the son of Jacob, must have been quite an important potentate. Civilization and breadmaking seemed to travel hand in hand. From Egypt they march into Greece, whose ancient authors dilate upon no less than sixty different varieties of bread, giving minute descriptions of many of them. To Rome from Greece, by easy stages, bread making called another halt, and the practical Roman who never failed in trust with opportunity, promptly formed a breadmaking guild with special privileges and immunities to the calling. Slaves did the heavy labor in the public bakeries distributed throughout the city. Grain was collected in large store houses and diverted to the bakeries later; each bakery crushing and sifting its own grain; no mills for speedy and perfect grinding existed.

A special magistrate, presumably corresponding to our health officer, superintended the bakeries. Even the ancient Roman was awake to the requirements of public health.

Climbing up the centuries to a little less than 100 years ago and meanwhile crossing Europe to England, breadmaking made its steady progress in the nation's esteem till by act of parliament the price of bread was fixed by adding a certain sum to the price of flour; this sum to recompense the baker for his labor and a margin of profit beside.

In the city of London, England, in the year 1814, the price of bread was a penny and a half or three cents for



Home of R. Tooke, Sec'y G.C.A. at Lyleton
Mr. Tooke has 800 acres of crop in this year

a pound loaf; six cents for a two pound loaf; 12 cents for a four pound loaf, and so on, up to 8 pounds.

Wheat the Source

Wheat is, of course, the great source of flour of civilized countries; though rye, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat, corn, barley and even millet seed are used in some countries.

Whether or not sugar exists in the best flour is still a disputed point, but heat and moisture in the baking soon transform starch into a soluble condition. Inferior flour usually contains a large percentage of dextrine, which by the agency of diastase converts starch into gum and sugar.

Any western pioneer of the late eighties or even the early nineties, will easily recall her fruitless struggle to make edible bread from "frosted" wheat flour. She will remember being lured on to apparent victory by the prepossessing appearance of her dough in its early stages, but, alas, as soon as the mass was exposed to the heat of the oven, it began to sink instead of swell and dribble in vexatious trickles over the sides of the pan and out through the oven door, over the kitchen floor, doubtless seeking an outlet to the pig trough, its only suitable location. The "frosting" changed the starch of the wheat to sugar, hence its melting tendency in the oven, as everybody knows that sugar becomes liquid if exposed to considerable heat. So far no agent has been discovered to correct this change and restore the gum and sugar back again to starch in the flour, hence frosted wheat flour can never make good bread.

The varieties of wheat bread are separated into two great classes, fermented and unfermented bread. Unfermented or unleavened bread is little used except by the Jews and by those unfortunates who cannot obtain the fermented variety. It is simply flour, salt and water stirred into a stiff paste and baked in the usual oven by those having that convenience or, failing that, by placing it upon a hot, flat stone, covered by a tin and the whole covered up with very hot ashes. This

last is the means employed by the Australian prospector and rancher.

Leavened Bread

Coming back to leavened bread, its use can be traced back into early Scripture records since in Galatians we find "a little leaven leaveth the whole lump," and it is claimed for the Parisian that he makes the best bread in the world and he still sticks to the old leaven as a fermenter.

Leaven is simply a portion of the dough, put aside in a uniform temperature for 7 to 8 hours from a previous baking in which fermentation has reached a very active stage. During this eight-hour period, the leaven swells and acquires an alcoholic odor. This leaven is then taken, worked up with flour and water to a firm paste, double its original mass, when it becomes the first leaven (corresponding to our yeast). After six hours the amount is again doubled, making the second leaven. The complete or last leaven is made by doubling the size of the second leaven and the proportion the complete leaven bears to the finished dough is about three-quarters in summer and one-half in winter.

Yeast also was used as a ferment at an early period by the French. Its popularity died out for a time, but was again revived at the close of the 17th century when the faculty of medicine strongly opposed its use; and it is said that even in the present day yeast is used only for fancy bread and pastry by those famed French bakers.

Fermented breadmaking is tedious and laborious compared to the other variety, but its superiority amply atones for the extra work.

Three processes are involved in ordinary bread. Setting the sponge, making or kneading the dough and baking. The ferment is first made, which consists of potatoes, yeast and flour. The average housewife will be surprised to learn that the London baker uses only six lbs. of potatoes to a sack of flour. He boils and mashes the potatoes, stirs in water to thin them and reduce the heat, adds 2½ pints of yeast, then adds 12 lbs. of flour, scalded in boiling water and reduced to a thin and uniform paste. This is added to potatoes and yeast, the whole mixture stirred thoroughly and then set aside for several hours, while active fermentation or "getting light," takes place. When the yeast is ready the sponge is made by adding ½ a sack of flour, salt and warm water enough to make a reasonably stiff sponge. This is then set aside to ferment and in the course of four or five hours it is again "light," when the balance of the sack of flour is thoroughly incorporated and once again the sponge or hatch is set to "rise" or ferment, which simply means the formation of carbonic (not carbolic) acid gas within the mass of dough. The dough is kneaded once again and molded into loaves and set in tins where a final fermentation fits them for the oven, where the baking process is concluded. The one particular point to be noticed in this commentary is that half the flour intended for the batch must go in when the sponge is set and the other half when the full sponge is completed. No flour should be added at the stage where the dough is moulded into loaves. Another point made is the amount of potato used. The Londoner uses very little. His formula for a four pound loaf is, flour 3 lbs. 2 oz.; water 1 lb. 1½ oz.; yeast ½ oz.; potato 1½ oz.; salt ½ oz. Bread should be baked in the course of from one to one and a half hours.

Some flour yields a result of 135.2 lbs. of bread from 100 lbs. of flour or, as the English and French authorities claim, a fluctuation from 127 to 135 lbs. of bread from 100 lbs. of flour.

Well baked bread from sound flour should have a yellowish brown crust; the crumb should be uniform in texture, permeated with minute cavities and without large air-cells. The color of the crumb, except in whole wheat bread, should be white. It should be free from acidity or sourness. It should keep sweet and eatable for several days and when stale should become soft and pleasant again by merely heating in the oven, after which it rapidly changes.

A very curious and scarcely credited statement is made by Dr. Frankland, who avers that one pound of the

crumb of bread, if properly digested and oxidized in the body, can produce at the maximum, one seven-tenths of dry muscle or flesh.

THE BALLOT AND THE BABIES

(By Mrs. Minnie Keith Bailey.)

The babies, bless their little hearts!
They make their mothers' lives complete;

They are the accents of her heart,
And give to life its bitter-sweet.

The babies, bless their little souls!
We guide their faltering little feet,
We hold them in our hearts enrolled,
We start them on life's journey fleet.

We start them; there our power must end,
Our duty on through life must go;
But power should with our duty blend
If we our true position show.

To teach the little feet to go,
The little mind to think aright,
The little hands to reach, I trow,
Unto the glorious endless light;

To train, to teach, to feel, to pray,
And then to yield this mighty part,—

To sit apart, to yield alway
The power to help in life's great mart.

If God to woman could vouchsafe
The crown of glorious motherhood,
Should man from out his puny sphere,
Limit for her, her power for good?

Dare he the laws of nature thwart
And hold as his a right not won?
Dare he from woman still withhold
The meed of duty nobly done?
Enid, Oklahoma

EVERY-DAY JOYS

The beauty and chief ornaments of the world are human; no flower is as lovely as a sweet child; no sunrise as splendid as the golden morning of a young manhood or womanhood; no crystal as beautiful as the firm purity of a clarified character; no mountain so imposing and sublime as a lofty life; no harvest or fields or fruitage on branches so fair as the goodly product of a useful and noble career.

The music of the world is human. No bird-song so wonderful as the human voice; no babble of a brook so musical as the ripple of innocent laughter in a happy home; no solemn chant of winds so grand as the psalm rolled into the sky by worshipping assemblies. To stand by the ocean and hear the beat of its stupendous pulse is to take the sound of a shallower deep and narrower sea than when you lay your ear against the throbbing of a human heart.

The joy of life and wealth of the world are in humanity. He was a wise man who said: "A man's wealth is measured by the number he loves and is loved."—William V. Kelley in "The Ripening Experiences of Life."

BALLAD OF LITTLE SLEEPY TOWN

There is a little drowsy town,
Oh, not so far away,
Where all the merchants are asleep,
And nodding all the day.

So, when the time of harvest comes
Machine oil's not in place,
And when the fruitful season's here,
No sugar, is the case.

And when the flies are buzzing round,
In thickest of the fray,
'Tis then fly poisons on the road
Still many miles away.

For slumber you may wait a year,
Pots and pans also,
And boats and shoes and stove and pipes,
You likely must forego.

'Tis true the weather has been warm,
And who shall tell me "Nay"
But in the winter, 'tis the same,
And when the light of day.

Forsake their snow-clad prairie fields,
And lamps are ordered round,
"There is no coal-oil in the stores,"
Comes back the dreary sound.

Piano Snaps

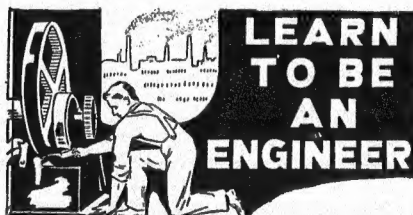
Here are a few GENUINE Piano bargains in slightly used pianos that will STILL SAVE you from \$100 to \$175 on your piano purchase. In addition to these, our exchange department affords many others which are equal snaps.

\$350 Berlin piano, for	\$165
\$400 Bell piano, for	\$175
\$450 Heintzman piano, for	\$190
\$400 Newcomb piano, for	\$215
\$350 Bell Piano, for	\$240
\$500 Heintzman piano, for	\$267
\$450 New Scale Williams for	\$273
\$425 Henry Herbert Piano for	\$295

TERMS: \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$10 Monthly.

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The only Piano Store on Main St.



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Rates - \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

GEMS OF THOUGHT

Stealing sorrow is as much a sin as acquiring stolen joys.

Love never knows how much it gives nor what it costs.

The song of sympathy never comes until the singer has been to the school of sorrow.

True spirituality can see the altar in the cookstove and the washtub.

It's the common virtues that make uncommon saints.

Success is not in an endeavor to do a great thing, but in repeated endeavors to do greater things.

The surest way to impoverish your heart is to hoard up your love.

The long look within ourselves will cure us of a lot of impatience with other folks.

A life is an empty lamp without the oil of love.

The only way to have happiness as a permanent guest is to keep your door open to the helpless.

You are not likely to cheer the hearts of men by looking down in the mouth yourself.

Many a man thinks his life is clouded over when the truth is he is burying his head in the steam of his own sighings.

A merry heart kills more microbes than any medicine.

Tomorrow's burden is the only one that breaks the back of today.

Tears over yesterday's broken toys blind us to today's treasures.—Henry F. Cope, in "Levels of Living."

HER WISH WAS GRATIFIED

(Springfield Republican)

Once in a while the manner in which the whim of some multi-millionaire is gratified comes to notice, and leaves small cause to wonder that some few who are out at heel and elbow can be found to follow a red flag in a procession. Such a case is reported from Bar Harbor. There the widow of Thomas F. Walsh, the Western mining king, is ill at the home of her son-in-law, who owns The Washington Post and other things. Recently she was overheard to remark that if she could only get well enough to go to her Nevada ranch and see her pet flock of sheep she felt that her health would at once be restored.

Five days later she looked out of her window on to the great lawn wet with morning dew. There were the longed-for sheep, eating their breakfast as quietly as if they had never come from the Nevada ranch in four days and a half, the flock of 54 inhabiting an express car coupled to the very fastest trains.

THE SURPLUS OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND

(From the Springfield Republican)

Failure may be safely predicted for the proposed emigration movement, in so far as it applies to the educated single women of England, whose disturbing influence is now beginning to be feared. Women of that sort are not attracted to New South Wales or Saskatchewan for the purpose of engaging in "intensive agriculture," a somewhat euphemistic phrase for raising onions and keeping hens. They have no taste for the frontier. Nor are they eager to travel 5,000 miles for the chance of marrying a Canadian wheat farmer or an Australian mutton raiser. The surplus "gentlewomen" of England are much more likely to stay at home and grow more and more into a problem. And why haven't they as much right to the land of their mothers, with all its rich associations and its splendid civilization as their brothers have to the land of their fathers? If they are a menace who and what made them so?

No the feminist movement in countries like England can never be headed off by oversea drainage. It must be dealt with at home, and there its problems must be solved. And the solving of them promises to be an interesting social process.



No. 8639.—Misses Costume. A Modish and Becoming Gown.

Olive green diagonal cheviot was effectively employed in developing this up-to-date model. Soutache was used for decoration. For general wear blue serge with black braid make a serviceable frock. A yoke of crimson or tan, braided or plain would give a pretty contrast. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years and requires 8 yards of 27 inch material for the 14 year size.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

HOW TO MAKE A SHIRT

Procure 3½ yards **BEST MATERIAL** obtainable. This quantity will make the shirt **ROOMY, COMFORTABLE** and **EASY TO WORK IN.**

Sew all buttons on **BY HAND** so they **CANNOT COME OFF.** **BAR-TACK** all **BUTTON HOLES**, then they **CANNOT BREAK.** **DOUBLE STITCH** **AND ANCHOR** all seams so they cannot rip. The result will be a truly well-made shirt. It is cheaper, easier and better, however, to **BUY** the



SHIRT

which is made on the above principles.

THE H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT is a special line and has attached to it a **GUARANTEE BOND**, guaranteeing the shirt **WILL NOT RIP.** Dealers are instructed to replace without any charge to you any **H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT** WHICH **RIPS.**



Sold by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the
**HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.,
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Shirtmakers to
The Workingman.

HOME WORK

\$7 to \$10 PER WEEK

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for particulars.
The Dominion Knitting Co., Orillia, Ont.

A

Word of Advise

TO

Grain Growers

IT is one thing to grow a good crop of grain, it is quite another thing to place it on the market and get the value of it. The results of your whole year's labor are contained in a car or two of grain. You can't afford to take chances or run risks with it. If you will follow the crowd you will make no mistake.

More farmers are shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Company than to any other Company. This is because the Grain Growers' Grain Company has special advantages over every other Company, and can secure the highest prices going.

Although the amount of grain shipped so far this season has been lower than last season, our receipts have been considerably higher, and present progress indicates that the Farmers' Company will do a larger business this year than ever before.

Q

IF you want the Government grading of your car carefully checked by the best of experts,

IF you want your interests protected in every possible way,

IF you want to profit by the experience of the majority of the farmers,

IF you want the highest possible returns for your labor,

Ship Your Grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company



Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement



IF you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

Safe Against Lightning

Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

Safe Against Fire

And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from fire—flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

Improves Cistern Supply

Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

Costs Very Little

When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the instructive and handsomely-illustrated free book called Roofing Right. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof for a quarter century, and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

Use Your Influence

Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book says; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about roofing, and about Roofing Right in particular. Send now for the book, please.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES

are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about SEVENTY-EIGHT



pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square.

When considering metal shingles always learn THE WEIGHT OF METAL per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the METAL ONLY.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds WITHOUT THE BOX.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

DON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They are easily put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be much warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer. It will be sanitary inside—you can wash the ceilings and walls clean with soap and water. It will be a handsome, substantial, and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps out the wind and keeps in the animal heat. It saves in lessened feed-bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—with Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of Roofing Right Booklet No 26, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE
GET A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE**



THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.	QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.	OTTAWA 423 Sumex St.	TORONTO 11-113 Bay St.	LONDON 86 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. South	CALGARY 1112 First St. West	VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.		

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

